REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR

THE YEAR 1886-87.

Hyderabad :
PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1887.

Price 1 Re. per copy.

84

CONTENTS.

	Para.
I.—General and Statistical Summary of the Year's Operations—	
Schools and scholars	3
Public and private schools with scholars	4
Schools of different classes	5
Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts	6
The income of the department	7
Receipts from the educational cess	8
Fee receipts	9
Municipal contributions	10
Popular contributions	11
Expenditure of the department	12
Budget grant and actual expenditure	13
Comparative statement of expenditure	14
Expenditure from fees realized in Government primary schools	15
Receipts and disbursements	16
II.—Controlling Agencies—	
Changes in the Inspecting Staff	19
The work of the Deputy Inspectors	20
Visits of District Officers and their Assistants	21
Municipal Committees	22
School Committees	23
Committees or Members who have rendered assistance	24
III.—University Education—	
Berar University scholars	25
IV.—School Education, General—	
(a)—Secondary Schools.	
Attendance and cost of secondary schools	26
High schools	27
Matriculation	28
Results of the examination of the lower classes	29
Changes in the staff	30
Boarding houses	31
Middle-class schools	32
Results of the examinations in the standards of the middle-school course	33
High school entrance examinations	34
Middle schools in different districts	35
Scholarships and exhibitions	36
(b)—Primary Schools.	
Extension of primary education	37
Schools for boys under public management	38
Schools and scholars during the last four years	39
Expenditure on primary schools under public management	40
Results of examinations	41
Teaching of English in primary schools	42
Revised standards of study	43
Bonuses to teachers	44
Jail schools	45
Schools aided by fixed monthly grants	46
Indigenous schools	47
Physical education	48
Employment under Government	49
Classification of pupils by race or creed	50
Professions, &c., of the parents or guardians of pupils	51

IV.—School Education, General—*continued.*

(b)—Primary Schools—continued.

	Para.
Number of pupils belonging to the richer, middle, and poorer classes ...	52
School-houses	53
Repairs	55
School libraries and apparatus	56
V.—School Education, Special—	
Institutions for training teachers	58
Examination for entrance into the training college	60
Boarding houses	61
Drawing	62
VI.—Female Education—	
Government and Municipal schools for girls	63
The present state of female education	64
VII.—Education of Special Classes—	
(a)—Europeans and Eurasians	65
(b)—Mahomedans	66
Statistics of Hindustani schools	67
(c)—Aborigines	68
Low castes	69
VIII.—Private Schools	70
IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature—	
Work done by the Text-book Committee	71
Book depôts	72
Stock account of the depôt	73
Cash account of the depôt	75
Literature	76
Public libraries	77
Press	78
Amraoti elocution gathering	79
Educational Conference	80
Circle gatherings	81
X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission	82
Conclusion	83

APPENDICES.

I.—Abstract return of schools and scholars.
II.—Abstract return of expenditure.
III.—Return of schools and scholars (detailed).
IV.—Return of expenditure (detailed).
V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils.
VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations.
VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

No. 4121.

FROM

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS, ESQ., C.S.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

TO

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

DATED AMRAOTI, *1st August* 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1886-87, which reached my office on the 26th ultimo.

2. Schools have increased this year from 951 to 988, scholars from 41,018 to 43,661, fees from Rs. 38,713 to Rs. 41,169, and average attendance from 28,938 to 30,041. Expenditure increased from Rs 3,89,392 to Rs. 4,02,782, but the income has also increased from Rs 3,79,959 to Rs. 4,06,175 The cost per pupil to Government shows a diminution from Rs. 2-12-1 to Rs. 2-9-11. These general figures are all of a satisfactory character.

3. The great increase in schools is under the head of "Aided primary vernacular schools under private management." These schools have increased from 226 to 244, of which 240 are for boys and 4 for girls. The number of scholars attending these schools increased from 4,476 to 5,181 in the year under report, and the average attendance from 3,343 to 4,045. The grants earned rose from Rs 5,915 to Rs. 10,258 These statistics, I am glad to notice, show that aided primary schools are increasing, not only in number, but also in efficiency. No more satisfactory feature in the history of the year could be recorded. The Director of Public Instruction mentions, in the last clause of paragraph 5, that private schools will disappear altogether and appear again as aided or Government schools. I am doubtful if this is necessarily a matter for congratulation. I see no reason why there should not be some schools quite independent of the Government, but if I understand him rightly to allude to schools where one subject is taught alone, such as the Koran or mathematics, perhaps he is right in congratulating himself on such schools giving way to a more general system of education.

4. As regards Government primary education, the total number of schools increased from 559 to 571 in 1886-87, the chief increase being in vernacular schools for boys, which have risen from 532 to 543. The number of pupils taught in these schools has likewise increased from 27,574 to 28,924, not perhaps a very large increase, but as the year is said to have been unhealthy, the increase is perhaps as large as we can expect.

The percentage of the total expenditure on Government primary schools in Berar borne by provincial revenues was slightly less than in the previous year, *viz.*, 48 8 in 1885-86, against 46·9 in the year under review.

The two high schools exhibit a slight decrease in attendance, they have passed only 11 pupils for Matriculation, against 14 last year There is also a decrease in the number of pupils who passed the 10th Standard, only 31 having succeeded, against 33 last year.

The middle class schools exhibit a slight increase in the total number of pupils from 4,272 at the close of last year to 4,367 at the close of this, and the

number of passes in secondary standards show a satisfactory increase in the last three years, the figures respectively being 464, 595, and 610.

Female education shows some signs of improvement, which is however but slow, the number of pupils in Government girls schools having increased from 953 to 1,134 Considering the general backwardness of the province in the matter of female education, the progress is not otherwise than satisfactory.

5. The districts which have the largest number of boys' schools are Akola and Amraoti, the exact numbers being 233 and 211 respectively.

The districts which show best with regard to the proportion of boys of school-going age who attend schools are Ellichpur (excluding Melghat), Amraoti, and Akola, while Wun comes last, only a little over 11 out of every hundred boys of school-going age attending its schools.

The statistics of villages or towns with a population of 500 or more souls as given in paragraph 39 of the Report show how many villages of that kind still exist without any means of education.

It should be our chief aim gradually to supply with a school every such village within a radius of not more than a mile from its site.

6. All Deputy Commissioners have displayed a fairly active interest in educational matters in their respective districts, and the number of schools personally inspected by them has largely increased. The explanation for the diminution of visits in Akola and Wun by the Deputy Commissioners of those districts is not quite satisfactory, the change of Deputy Commissioners would naturally lead to more visits, rather than fewer, being paid to schools, one would think. Some Tahsildars have been allowed to neglect this important part of their work. Deputy Commissioners will be called upon to see that the Tahsildars do their duty in the matter of inspections.

7. School Committees are reported generally to be apathetic in the matter of supervising the schools. The number of visits paid by these Committees to schools has, however, risen from 536 in 1885-86 to 592 in 1886-87. District officers might themselves do much in the way of increasing the interest of School Committees in their work, and any action in this direction would be valuable. I generally send for School Committees on visiting the schools and try to interest them in their duties; but as noticed by Colonel Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur, until the majority of such members are themselves literate, too much cannot be expected of them in this direction.

Some of the Committees or particular members who have evinced considerable interest in their schools are mentioned by the Director in paragraph 24 of the Report.

8. A table given at paragraph 16 of the Report shows the expenditure and receipts during 1886-87. The total expenditure on schools of all kinds is Rs. 4,02,782 including the sum spent on school-buildings from the Public Works grant, as compared with a total expenditure last year of Rs. 3,89,392 ; that is, there has been a total increase of Rs. 13,390. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,06,175, against Rs. 3,79,959 in 1885-86. Municipalities have contributed more liberally to the educational requirements of their towns. The figures are Rs. 10,729 in 1886-87, contrasted with Rs. 7,944 in the preceding year.

The opening balance in the account shows a difference of Rs. 3,962 over the amount exhibited at the credit of the department at the close of the year 1885-86, which has been passed over without remark. Explanation on this point has been called for, and will be submitted separately for the Resident's information.

9. A summary of the steps taken during the year under report to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission is inserted in Section X of the Report, and shows that most of them which had not been anticipated are being acted upon as far as the circumstances of the province permit.

10. The whole department was ably superintended and controlled by Mr. Shriram Bhikaji Jatar and by Mr. Aitken, who acted for a short time during the year for the Director of Public Instruction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 717 of 1887-88.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS, ESQ., C.S.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

DATED AKOLA, *2nd July* 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1886-87.

I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

2. The year under report having been comparatively healthy, and therefore more favourable to educational progress than the previous year, the returns show a satisfactory increase both in schools and scholars.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years:—

Year	Area in square miles	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions.			No of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For boys	For girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1885-86.	17,711	5,585	Males 1,380,492	917	34	951	39,816	1,202	41,018	19 23	·62
1886-87.			Females 1,292,181	950	38	988	42,238	1,423	43,661	20·4	·73
			Difference ..	+ 33	+ 4	+ 37	+2,422	+221	+ 2,643	+1·17	+·11

It will be observed that the number of institutions of all classes on the 31st of March last was 988, against 951 at the close of the previous year, and that the attendance shows an increase of 2,643 on the total for 1885-86.

While schools for girls rose from 34 to 38 only during the past year, the number of girls at school increased by 221, against an increase of 114 in the year previous. Accordingly the percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age has increased in the case of males from 19 23 to 20 4, and in the case of females from ·62 to ·73.

Public and private schools with scholars

4. The subjoined table compares the number of public and private schools with the number of scholars attending them on the 31st March last, with the numbers on the corresponding day of the previous year:—

Year.	Public institutions.								Private institutions.		Total.	
	Under public management.				Under private management.							
	Government schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided.		No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No of scholars.
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No of scholars.	No. of schools.	No of scholars				
1885-86 ...	586	33,040	17	1,818	226	4,476	92	1,213	30	471	951	41,018
1886-87 ...	598	34,560	22	2,402	244	5,181	98	1,178	26	340	988	43,661
Difference...	+12	+1,520	+5	+584	+18	+705	+6	— 35	— 4	— 131	+37	+2,643

The increase in the number of Government schools and scholars has been respectively 12 and 1,520; of Municipal, 5 and 584; of Aided, 18 and 705.

In the Report for 1885-86 Government schools and scholars were shown to have increased by 58 and 468 respectively; Municipal, by 16 and 1,772; and under Aided, with an increase of four schools, there was shown to have been a decrease of 19 scholars. While, therefore, in the year under report the increase in the number of schools has not been so great as in the previous year, there has been a satisfactory rise in the number of scholars. It is particularly gratifying to note the decided advance in the number of aided schools and scholars.

The Municipal Committee of Khamgaon have taken over the primary schools within their limits, being two in number—one Hindustani boys' school and one Marathi girls' school, and also the vernacular portion of the Anglo-Vernacular School. Nine cess schools were actually closed—three in Amraoti, two in Wun, two in Buldana, one in Akola, and one in Ellichpur, and 23 new schools were opened during the past year.

In the town of Akola two new Municipal schools were opened—one for Marathi boys and one for Hindustani girls; and one school, described in previous reports as the Akola-Bedar school, the Municipality handed over to private management. In Ellichpur the Municipality's Kasudpura branch school was made independent.

Schools of different classes

5. The next tabular statement compares the number of different classes of schools and scholars on the 31st of March last with those at the close of the previous year:—

Description of schools.					No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
					1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	School Education—General.							
Public Institutions.	Secondary..	Government High	...	Boys ...	2	2	334	328
		Do. Middle	...	Boys ...	24	24	4,272	4,367
	Primary ...	Government	...	Boys ...	532	543	27,574	28,924
				Girls ...	27	28	758	845
		Municipal Board	...	Boys ...	13	16	1,623	2,113
				Girls ...	4	6	195	289
		Under private management. Aided	...	Boys ...	226	240	4,476	5,091
				Girls ...	...	4	...	90
		Unaided	...	Boys ...	92	98	1,213	1,178
Private Institutions.		Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit)	...	Boys ...	3	11	68	183
		Elementary ...	...	Boys ...	24	15	319	157
				Girls ...	3	...	84	...
	School Education—Special.							
Training School for Masters ...			...	...	1	1	102	*96
				Total ...	951	988	41,018	43,661

* This includes 20 pupil-teachers who are being trained for schoolmasterships in the different districts,

The number of secondary schools remains the same, but the attendance at the high schools shows a slight decrease from 334 to 328, while the number of middle school pupils has risen from 4,272 to 4,367. The cause of the attendance at the high schools not having risen was that three of the Anglo-Vernacular schools were allowed for the first time during the past year to open a high school class, that is, a class of boys studying under the 8th standard, and one school, which had already possessed that privilege, was allowed to open a class under the 9th standard, which qualifies for a first-class certificate for entrance to the public service.

The pupils of those schools were required to pass the examinations held in the high schools in the 7th and 8th standards respectively, and those who passed returned to their respective schools to be taught under the standard next above. These will join the high schools this year if they pass the higher standard. The increase in the attendance at the middle schools would have been larger than it appears if during the year under report the vernacular portion of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Khamgaon had not been turned into a Municipal primary school.

While the number of Government and Municipal girls' schools has increased by three, it is gratifying to observe that the number of girls attending them has risen from 953 to 1,134. The three girls' schools, with their attendance of 84, shown in the Report for 1885-86 under the head "Private Institutions" disappeared during the past year, and we have in their place four aided girls' schools with an attendance of 90.

As stated in the last Report, the "private schools" which serve no public purpose whatever are destined either to disappear altogether or to be converted into Aided or Government schools, as taste for real education advances amongst the people.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

6. The following table gives boys' schools and scholars by districts and shows the average number of square miles to every school and the proportion of male scholars to the male population of school-going age :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Male population.	Number of schools for boys.					Total.	Number of boys in					Total.	Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.
			Public institutions.			Private institutions.			Public institutions.			Private institutions.				
			Departmental.	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.		Departmental.	Municipal Board	Under private management.	Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Akola	2,660	308,046	156	6	68	3		233	8,767	851	1,409	69		11,090	11 4	24
Buldana	2,804	225,243	98		73		6	174	5,819		1,125		23	6,967	16 1	20·6
Do excluding Melkar	[1,799]	[158,073]	[78]	[ ]	[54]	[ ]	[3]	[135]	[4,678]	[ ]	[954]	[ ]	[23]	[5,555]	[13·3]	[23 4]
Basim	2,958	185,071	58		53	3		114	3,073		982	18		3,773	25 9	13 6
Amraoti	2,759	298,051	118	4	77		12	211	8,222	730	1,742		134	10,828	13 08	24 2
Wun	3,907	201,491	55		35			90	2,915		553			3,468	43 4	11 5
Ellichpur	2,623	162,590	85	6	32	5		128	4,750	532	744	86		6,112	20 5	25 06
Do excluding Melghat	[974]	[140,373]	[83]	[6]	[32]	[5]	[...]	[126]	[4,717]	[532]	[744]	[86]	[ ]	[6,079]	[7·7]	[28·9]
Total	17,711	1,380,492	570	16	338	11	15	950	33,546	2,113	6,249	173	157	42,238	18 6	20·4

Akola still keeps the first place in the number of schools and scholars, and Ellichpur, excluding Melghat, is first as regards density of schools and the percentage at school of the male population of school-going age.

The Amraoti District comes next to Akola in the number of schools and pupils, and Wun comes last with its one school to every 43 square miles and 11·5 per cent. of the population of school-going age at school.

The average of the six districts including the taluks of Mehkar and the Melghat is one school to every 18 square miles, and 20·4 per cent. at school of boys who ought to be under instruction. Excluding the Melghat, the calculation will be fairer, and the figures will be 16·9 square miles to each school, and 20·72 per cent. of the male population of school-going age at school.

The income of the department.

7. The income of the department from all sources during the year under report may thus be compared with that for the previous year :—

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial Revenues	1885-86	...	...	2,31,369 6 7
	1886-87	...	...	2,42,294 10 3
Revenues from local sources. — Educational Cess Receipts..	1885-86	...	98,686 6 2	
	1886-87	...	1,04,496 0 9	
Fees realized in High and Middle Schools.	1885-86	...	12,625 15 3	
	1886-87	...	13,960 9 3	
Do. in Primary Schools...	1885-86	...	26,087 0 11	
	1886-87	...	27,209 0 3	
Grants from Town Fund ...	1885-86	...	1,104 6 0	
	1886-87	...	1,072 5 4	
Municipal Contributions ...	1885-86	...	7,944 12 5	
	1886-87	...	10,729 3 11	
Popular Contributions ...	1885-86	...	2,141 2 11	
	1886-87	...	6,414 0 7	
	1885-86	...	...	1,48,589 11 8
	1886-87	...	...	1,63,881 4 1
Total ...	1885-86	...	...	3,79,959 2 3
	1886-87	...	...	4,06,175 14 4

The total income of the year is larger than that of the preceding year by upwards of Rs. 26,000. The receipts from the provincial revenues have increased by nearly 11,000 rupees, those from the educational cess by about 6,000 rupees, and there is some increase in the income from every other local source except town fund.

Receipts from the educational cess.

8. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess and the actual receipts for the last two years :—

		Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Demand	1885-86	28,156 11 2	15,536 3 6	9,422 12 9	25,014 0 0	8,481 7 0	14,905 12 2	1,01,416 14 8
	1886-87	27,903 9 9	15,775 5 5	9,843 10 0	24,721 8 3	7,698 3 6	14,901 1 0	1,00,743 5 11
Actual receipts.	1885-86 ...	28,812 5 9	14,886 1 3	9,262 13 3	25,032 4 3	5,819 11 2	14,773 2 6	98,686 6 2
	1886-87... ...	29,146 5 9	16,419 11 4	8,941 15 5	24,617 12 5	10,603 11 7	14,766 8 3	1,04,496 0 9

It will be observed that though there is a slight falling off in the demand, the actual receipts have increased by nearly 6,000 rupees. There is some decrease in the demand in every district except Buldana and Basim, and the actual receipts have risen in every district except Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Basim, in which they have more or less decreased. While the total demand for the year 1885-86 exceeded the total receipts by nearly three thousand rupees, the latter exceeded the former by a larger amount in the year under report.

Fee receipts

9. The following table shows the amounts of fees realized in all the classes of Government schools during the last three years:—

Schools.	1884-85.			1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Rs.	a.	p	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
High Schools ...	2,733	8	0	3,397	8	0	3,905	8	0
Middle Schools ...	8,368	10	9	9,228	7	3	10,055	1	3
Primary Schools ...	24,165	0	0	26,087	0	11	27,209	0	3
Total ...	35,267	2	9	38,713	0	2	41,169	9	6

The income from fees has been steadily increasing in all the classes of schools, though the rates have not yet been enhanced. The increase is due to the rise in the number of schools and scholars. It will be observed that though the number of pupils in the high schools has slightly fallen off, the amount of fees realized in them has increased by more than five hundred rupees. This is owing to an increase in the number of pupils studying higher standards, for which fees at higher rates are charged.

Municipal contributions.

10. The following statement shows the amounts spent on schools by the several municipalities in the province:—

[*Statement.*

Municipality.	Total income of the Municipality for 1886-87.	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to Municipal Board Schools.	Total income.	Expenditure.													Percentage of the contributions to the Municipal income.
					School Establishments, Grants-in-Aid, &c.													
					Boys' Schools.					Girls' Schools.								
						Primary.				Primary.								
					Government Anglo-Vernacular.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Total.	Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees of boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola	29,859 0 2	502 1 0	108 4 0	30,469 5 2	...	...	1,117 11 0	240 13 6	1,358 8 6	...	182 1 0	...	182 11 0	1,016 7 0	14 15 6	49 10 0	663 3 0	3,285 7 0	10·7
Akot	9,670 6 4	...	...	9,670 6 4	...	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0	348 0 0	3·5
Khamgaon	34,187 10 9	253 2 0	1 0 0	34,441 12 9	...	...	1,220 5 2	124 6 6	1,344 11 8	...	216 0 0	...	216 0 0	...	...	...	285 5 4	1,846 1 0	5·3
Shegaon	7,311 9 11	...	...	7,311 9 11	120 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	129 0 0	...	...	249 0 0	3·4
Basim	5,506 1 9	...	...	5,506 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	...	...	96 0 0	...	...	...	...	96 0 0	1·7
Amraoti	42,438 0 9	680 9 9	63 11 0	43,182 5 6	...	...	1,155 14 2	93 9 0	1,249 7 2	...	498 5 2	...	498 5 2	196 13 6	...	...	901 10 9	2,846 4 7	6·5
Ellichpur	14,974 14 3	501 7 0	15 12 0	15,492 1 3	...	...	1,341 14 9	...	1,341 14 9	...	...	...	...	75 0 2	63 0 0	24 0 0	554 8 5	2,058 7 4	13·2
Total ...	1,43,947 11 11	1,937 3 9	188 11 0	1,46,073 10 8	120 0 0	300 0 0	4,835 13 1	458 13 0	5,714 10 1	96 0 0	897 0 2	...	993 0 2	1,288 4 8	206 15 6	73 10 0	2,452 11 6	10,729 3 11	7·3
Total for 1885-86 ...	1,46,213 14 3	1,807 1 6	187 0 0	1,48,207 15 9	351 6 3	1,369 12 10	4,192 4 2	...	5,913 7 3	313 10 10	740 10 3	...	1,054 5 1	626 15 0	20 13 9	24 0 0	305 3 4	7,944 12 5	5·3

While the total income of the municipalities has fallen off by a little more than Rs. 2,000, the total municipal expenditure on education has increased by nearly Rs 3,000, and the percentage of their contributions to their total income has risen from 5·3 to 7·3. Every municipality, except that at Basim, has contributed a larger amount towards education in the year under report than in any previous year, and the amount spent by Akola on schools in the past year was the largest in the province, and was nearly double its contribution in the year 1885-86. The municipality paid during the year the first instalment of its contribution towards the cost of the building for the Primary Marathi school started in Tajnapett, and hence the increase. Ellichpur continues to spend the largest percentage of its income on education. This percentage is larger even than that of Akola, which has incurred extraordinary expenditure during the year. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Ellichpur remarks:—"The income of the municipality has during the past year diminished by Rs 273-8-9, but its total expenditure on education exceeds the previous year's sum by Rs. 227-3-9. Of all the municipalities in the province, Ellichpur stands fourth in point of its income, and yet has the largest number of schools under its maintenance, and contributes the largest sum, which will, no doubt, be deemed a fair quota considering the other wants of an extensive and a declining city" The Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur adds —"I trust it will be accepted that the Ellichpur City Municipality is doing, out of its funds, as much as it well can for education"

Popular contributions.

11 The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes during the year were as follows:—

District	School-houses	Repairs to schools	Pay of teachers	School furniture and other apparatus	Gymnastic apparatus	Prize books, sweetmeats, slates &c., to pupils.	Library books and maps	Fees for poor boys	Miscellaneous	Total.
	Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs. a, p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p.
Akola	1,821 8 0	150 0 0	269 9 0	7 0 0		121 14 0	3 0 0	133 8 0	276 6 0	2,782 13 0
Buldana	603 0 0	60 0 0	493 0 0	88 14 0	7 0 0	32 0 6		27 3 6	131 8 0	1,442 10 0
Basim	25 0 0		218 0 0	70 2 0	43 0 0	35 2 6		9 7 0		400 11 6
Amraoti	874 1 0	7 0 0	381 0 0	97 12 0	15 0 0	46 8 6		293 11 0	0 14 0	1,724 14 6
Wun	530 0 0		7 8 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	14 3 6		70 8 0	7 8 0	647 11 6
Ellichpur	607 8 0	20 0 0	36 0 0	26 13 0	130 8 0	48 8 0		45 7 0	78 8 0	993 4 0
Total	4,461 1 0	237 0 0	1,405 1 0	302 9 0	201 8 0	298 5 0	3 0 0	579 12 6	503 12 0	7,992 0 6
Total for 1885-86	610 10 9	271 15 0	324 0 0	208 6 0	171 8 0	204 4 6		590 14 0	370 3 5	2,751 13 8

The increase in the amount of popular contributions is large, but it must be stated that it is not as large as it appears The amount (Rs 2,751) shown against the year 1885-86 did not include the value of the school-houses given by the people (*vide* paragraph 11 of the Report for that year), while this year's amount includes Rs 2,872, being the estimated value of the houses given by the inhabitants of the villages in which new schools were started. Even after deducting this amount, the balance shows that the contributions of the people for purposes other than buildings were nearly double those made in the previous year. It may be added that this year's amount includes Rs. 780 paid by the people of Malkapur, Jalgaon, Mehkar, and Basim (*vide* paragraph 32) for the pay of the additional assistants entertained in those schools. It will not be practicable to give here the names of all the individuals and communities who have distinguished themselves by their liberality during the year, but I cannot omit to mention the name of Mr. Sakkaram Balkrishna, a *Brahmin* sowkar of Rithpur, who has contributed a munificent sum of Rs. 500 towards the construction of a *Mahomedan* school in that village

Expenditure of the department.

12 The total expenditure on education in the province is shown in the following statement:—

Heads			Provincial Revenue	Educational Cess	Fees.	Town Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Subscriptions.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction			18,036 8 6		...	...	..	...	18,036 8 6
Inspection			27,857 2 1	750 11 7	...	...	..	..	28,607 13 8
Government Schools, General	Secondary Schools.	High for Boys	17,510 2 7	...	3,494 3 3	...	...	10 0 0	21,014 5 10
		Middle for Boys.	48,191 13 3	.	8,390 3 1	71 6 8	220 0 0	342 9 1	57,216 0 1
	Primary Schools.	For Boys	77,282 3 7	70,089 12 1	15,332 0 2	72 0 0	329 0 0	1,434 7 0	1,64,539 6 10
		For Girls	904 14 8	2,489 11 10	548 9 9	808 14 8	144 0 0	54 11 6	4,950 14 5
Municipal Board Schools.		For Boys.	.	3,615 7 11	1,541 9 6	...	4,835 13 1	. .	9,992 14 6
		For Girls	..	681 0 2	271 3 9	...	897 0 2	...	1,849 4 1
Grants-in-aid to Public Schools under private management			9,679 7 7	..	...	120 0 0	458 13 0	...	10,258 4 7
Government Schools, Special Training Schools			9,640 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	9,640 7 4
Scholarships ...			9,321 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	9,321 10 0
Encouragement to Vernacular Literature			125 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0
Government Book Depôt			—445 5 1	...	...	...	...	..	—445 5 1
Buildings			23,810 1 6	26,860 12 2	..	...	703 0 0	3,565 0 9	54,938 13 8
School furniture			.	.	7,461 8 9	...	...	504 1 0	7,965 9 9
Miscellaneous ...			380 8 3	1,601 8 1	2,285 3 3	...	...	503 4 0	4,770 7 7
Total			2,42,294 10 3	1,06,088 15 10	39,324 9 6	1,072 5 4	7,587 10 3	*6,414 0 7	4,02,782 3 9
Total for 1885-86			2,31,369 6 7	1,12,707 9 0	35,720 4 4	1,104 6 0	6,269 6 9	2,221 3 2	3,89,392 3 10
Difference ...			+10,925 3 8	—6,618 9 2	+3,604 5 2	—32 0 8	+1,318 3 6	+4,192 13 5	+13,389 15 11

* This does not include amounts contributed and paid into the treasury for school-houses, the exact expenditure of which is not known in this office.

The total expenditure of the year is greater by upwards of Rs. 13,000 than that of the preceding year. Of this increase, nearly Rs. 11,000 were debited to provincial revenues, from which larger amounts were spent chiefly on Government schools, grants-in-aid to private schools and school-houses. Although the expenditure of the educational cess on the establishments of all the classes of schools has increased, the total expenditure from that fund has diminished by upwards of Rs. 6,000. This is due to the fact that the expenditure on primary school-houses was less than in the previous year by nearly Rs. 13,000 on account of the adoption of cheap plans of school-houses and other causes. The rise of expenditure under fees and other heads is due to the increased income from those sources.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

13. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head:—

Provincial Revenues.

Head of expenditure.	Budget grant.			Actual expenditure.			Excess			Savings.		
	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.
Direction	19,316	0	0	18,036	8	6	...			1,279	7	6
Inspection	30,662	0	0	27,857	2	1	...			2,804	13	11
Government Schools, General. High ...	24,308	0	0	21,243	10	11	...			3,064	5	1
Government Schools, General. Middle ...	59,469	0	0	56,697	2	6	...			2,771	13	6
Government Schools, General. Primary...	78,200	0	0	77,904	14	8	...			295	1	4
Government Schools, Special	11,901	0	0	9,640	7	4	...			2,260	8	8
Scholarships	11,004	0	0	9,321	10	0	...			1,682	6	0
Miscellaneous. Government Book Depôt ...	15,081	0	0	14,276	7	4	...			804	8	8
Miscellaneous. Encouragement to Vernacular Literature ...	200	0	0	125	0	0	...			75	0	0
Grants-in-Aid	9,735	0	0	9,679	7	7	...			55	8	5
Stationery and Printing...	1,150	0	0	375	8	3	...			774	7	9
Total ...	2,61,026	0	0	2,45,157	15	2	...			15,868	0	10
Deduct— Departmental Receipts ..	24,990	0	0	28,677	5	8	3,687	5	8	...		
	2,36,036	0	0	2,16,480	9	6	—3,687	5	8	15,868	0	10
Add	...			...			...			3,687	5	8
Total Savings ...	...			...			...			19,555	6	6
Add— Expenditure on school-houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptroller's figures, but communicated by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts	...			25,814	0	6	...			...		
Total ...	...			2,42,294	10	0	...			...		

Educational Cess.

Clerks in the Deputy Educational Inspector's Offices	480	0	0	750	11	7	270	11	7	...		
Government Schools, General.												
Primary Schools for boys and girls	*1,61,006	0	0	*1,49,074	5	9	...			11,931	10	3
Miscellaneous ...	700	0	0	244	5	6	...			455	10	6
Original works ...	48,200	0	0	26,860	12	2	...			21,339	3	10
School repairs	14,900	0	0	10,834	7	6	...			4,065	8	6
Clerks in Deputy Commissioners' Offices, Akola and Amraoti	600	0	0	579	0	6	...			20	15	6
Superannuation allowance.	...			778	2	1	778	2	1	...		
Total ...	2,25,886	0	0	1,89,121	13	1	1,048	13	8	37,813	0	7
Deduct increase ...	...			...			...			1,048	13	8
Net Savings ...	...			...			...			36,764	2	11

* These amounts include the Provincial and Municipal contributions of Rs. 77,000 and Rs. 6,032-12-3 respectively for the establishments of primary schools.

The saving under *Direction* is due to the amount provided for the purchase of a tent having not been utilized. The saving under *Inspection* is owing to the post of the Educational Inspector having been vacant for about six months during the year, to the minimum pay having been drawn by the present incumbent during the whole year, instead of pay at the higher rate provided for the late Inspector from the 1st November 1886, and to the actual charges for travelling allowance and contingencies being smaller than the sums allotted The saving under *High Schools* is partly due to the cause mentioned in the last year's Report, *viz.*, that the salaries of the Acting Head Master and First Assistant in the Akola High School were smaller than the sanctioned amounts during the continued absence of the permanent Head Master on leave, and partly to the actual expenditure on residual items being smaller than the amounts allotted for the purpose The saving under *Middle Schools* is due partly to some of the masters in the Anglo-Vernacular schools having been employed on less salaries than the sanctioned ones, and partly to the amounts spent on miscellaneous items being smaller than the allotted sums. The savings under *Government Schools, Special*, and under *Scholarships* are due to the usual causes The salaries of some of the masters of the training school were less than the sanctioned ones, and some of the sanctioned scholarships and exhibitions were vacant. The savings from the educational cess under primary schools and under original works are due to the usual causes. The former were owing to retrenchments and appointments on lower salaries, as well as to the number of new schools opened being smaller than was originally contemplated, and the latter were owing partly to the adoption of cheap plans and to some of the projected school-houses having not been built during the year. The variations under the other heads do not seem to call for any explanation.

Comparative statement of expenditure

14. The following statement compares the expenditure from all sources under each head in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.—

Heads	1885-86 Amount	1885-86 Percentage	1886-87 Amount	1886-87 Percentage	Increase	Decrease
	Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a p	Rs a p
Direction	18,801 4 1	4 83	18,036 8 6	4 47		764 11 7
Inspection	30,053 6 9	7 72	28 607 13 8	7 1		1,445 9 1
Government Schools, General — Secondary Schools — High for boys	19 334 1 8	4 96	21 014 5 10	5 24	1 680 4 2	
Government Schools, General — Secondary Schools — Middle for do	55,123 11 1	14 16	57 216 0 1	14 2	2,092 5 0	
Government Schools, General — Primary Schools — For boys	1,58 678 13 8	40 75	1,64,539 6 10	40 85	5,860 9 2	
Government Schools, General — Primary Schools — For girls	5,519 11 6	1 42	4 950 14 5	1 22		568 13 1
Municipal Board Schools — For boys	7,447 4 6	1 91	9,994 14 6	2 48	2,545 10 0	
Municipal Board Schools — For girls	1,288 3 11	33	1,849 4 1	45	561 0 2	..
Grants in aid to public schools under private management	5 915 4 8	1 52	10,258 4 7	2 54	4,143 0 4	
Government Schools, Special Training Schools	9,342 11 1	2 4	9,640 7 4	2 39	297 12 3	.
Scholarships	9,128 0 8	2 34	9,321 10 0	2 31	193 9 4	
Encouragement to Vernacular Literature	25 0 0	006	125 0 0	03	100 0 0	
Government Book Depôt	3,053 0 7	78	—445 5 1			3,498 5 8
Buildings	54 020 7 1	13 91	54 9 38 13 8	13 64	1,018 6 7	
School Furniture	8,914 0 11	2 29	7,965 9 9	1 97		948 7 2
Miscellaneous	3 747 2 1	96	4,770 7 7	1 18	1,023 5 6	
Total	3 89 992 2 10		4,02,782 3 9		20,615 14 6	7,225 14 7

The decrease under *Direction* is owing to the amount shown against 1885-86 having included the cost of a tent purchased in that year. The decrease under *Inspection* has already been accounted for The increase under the *High Schools* is due to the return from furlough of the permanent Head Master of the Akola High School, who draws the full salary of the post, in October last, and to the addition of an Assistant Master on Rs 40 per mensem to the staff of each of the high schools from the 1st April 1886. The increase under the *Middle Schools* is mainly due to the entertainment of additional assistants in most of the institutions, rendered necessary by an increase in the number of pupils and in the number of standards taught. The increase under *Government Primary Schools* is owing chiefly to the rise in the number of schools and of teachers The increase under *Municipal Board Schools* is due to the rise in the number of schools and to the strengthening of establishments The increase under Grants-in-aid is due to the increased grants made to schools, to the amounts sanctioned in 1885-86 having been drawn during the past year, and to the building grant of Rs 2,000 made to the Mission School at Amraoti It will be observed that the percentage

of the total expenditure on primary schools for boys under Government and Municipal management was 43·33 in the year under report, against 42·66 in the previous year. The decrease under the Government Book Depôt is owing chiefly to the circumstances mentioned in the concluding portion of paragraph 80 of the Report for 1885-86. In that year the number of copies of some books bought was larger than the demand, and some books and globes were purchased a little before the close of the official year. The consequence was that the amount spent for purchase and publication of books was larger than usual in 1885-86, and it was smaller than usual in 1886-87, in which year the sale proceeds of books were unusually large for the same reason In the statements given in this paragraph and in paragraph 12 above, only the *net* expenditure is shown after deducting the receipts against each head. As during the year under report the receipts on account of the depôt exceeded the disbursements, the *net* expenditure is *minus* Rs 445.

Expenditure from fees realized in Government primary schools.

15 The following statement shows the expenditure incurred from fees realized in Government primary schools :—

District.	Balance at the beginning of the year	Net receipts during 1886-87	Other receipts on account of Savings Bank interest, &c., during the year.	Total	Expenditure									Balance at the end of the year
					Teachers.	Contingencies and prizes.	House rent and repairs to schools.	Library books and maps.	Purchase and repair of furniture	School compounds and gardens.	Bonuses to successful teachers.	Miscellaneous	Total.	
	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Akola .	3,334 15 6	7,545 9 9	129 15 1	11,020 8 4	10 12 10	2,253 14 0	205 13 6	399 11 0	1,939 11 0	635 7 6	464 0 0	343 9 10	6,152 15 8	4,867 8 8
Buldana .	1,968 3 3	4,433 7 3	91 7 3	6,498 1 9	423 12 5	1,778 13 6	88 11 2	360 5 0	844 14 0	58 14 0	514 0 0	112 4 0	4,181 10 1	2,316 7 8
Basim .	1,848 1 7	2,552 5 3	59 15 0	4,435 5 10	...	965 6 6	116 8 0	319 15 0	448 5 0	37 4 0	68 8 0	211 3 9	3,170 2 3	2,285 3 7
Amraoti .	283 0 0	6,507 7 6	50 5 0	6,840 12 6	...	1,790 2 9	117 6 3	439 0 0	415 0 0	183 4 9	633 10 8	348 10 4	3,927 2 9	2,913 10 0
Wun .	1,555 3 7	2 296 3 9	62 1 9	3,913 9 7	88 3 9	833 1 3	62 4 6	160 2 0	717 8 0	192 0 0	206 0 0	142 8 9	2,401 12 3	1,511 12 10
Ellichpur .	2,844 2 9	3,868 14 6	42 1 0	6,755 2 3	...	1,448 5 7	147 9 3	673 10 9	778 12 2	...	201 0 0	139 5 10	3,388 11 7	3,366 6 8
Total ..	11,833 10 8	27,209 0 3	445 13 1	39,483 2 0	522 13 0	9,072 11 7	738 4 8	2,353 11 9	5,044 8 2	1,106 14 3	2,087 2 8	1,287 10 6	22,222 6 7	17,361 1 5
Total for 1885-86 ...	83,717 10 2	26,087 0 11	...	*59,804 11 1	430 10 8	8,188 3 7	1,088 0 3	1,272 12 9	5,718 5 10	1,552 13 3	2,010 8 8	1,231 8 8	21,498 15 8	11,828 10 8

* Of this, Rs 86,477-0-9 were credited to the Educational Cess Fund during 1885-86.

The statement speaks for itself. The fee funds are in a flourishing condition, and the new rules sanctioned by the Resident and published in Book Circular No. XXIV, dated 16th September 1886, have worked satisfactorily and advantageously to the interests of the schools. It will be observed that though the expenditure has increased, the total balance in the Postal Savings Banks has risen by more than Rs 5,000. As it was doubtful whether the balances would be sufficient to cover expenditure on library books and apparatus necessary for the schools, they have not been purchased in sufficient quantities. In the current year the amounts available would be utilized as far as practicable for the good of the schools.

Receipts and disbursements.

16 The receipts and disbursements of the department may be summarized as follows —

Receipts.

		Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p.
Balance on 31st March 1886.	In the Treasury ...	1,67,625 13 1		
	In the Post Office Savings Bank ...	11,828 10 8	1,79,454 7 9	
Amount drawn in the year from General Revenues.	From departmental budget grant ...	2,16,480 9 6		
	From Public Works grant	25,814 0 6	2,42,294 10 0	
Receipts from the Educational Cess .		...	1,04,196 0 9	
Receipts from fees and other local sources.	The amount that passed through the Treasury	15,032 14 7		
	That did not pass through the Treasury	44,352 4 9	59,385 3 4	5,85,630 5 10

Disbursements.

Direction	18,036 8 6		
Inspection	28,607 13 8		
Instruction (including all charges other than Direction and Inspection) ...	3,56,137 13 7	4,02,782 3 9	
Balance on 31st March 1887. In the Treasury ...	1,65,587 0 8		
In the Post Office Savings Bank ...	17,261 1 5	1,82,848 2 1	5,85,630 5 10

The balance in Government treasuries, which, as explained in previous reports, belongs to the Educational Cess alone, has decreased by about Rs. 2,000. It has been decided to meet the cost of constructing school-houses from this balance, and as a forecast of buildings is under consideration, much of the available amount is likely to be usefully spent in the course of the next three years.

II.—Controlling Agencies

17. During the year under report my tour chiefly lay in the Akola, Buldana, Basim, and Amraoti Districts, and I visited some schools in the other two districts also, travelling altogether 669 miles by rail and 569 by road, and inspecting 151 schools of all classes On the 19th March last I made over charge of my office to Mr. Aitken, the Head Master of the High School at Akola, the Resident having been pleased to grant me privilege

leave for two months (extended since then to three months) and to appoint him to officiate for me during my absence.

18. In the work of inspection and other duties the Director was assisted by Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., who, having been appointed Educational Inspector in succession to the late Mr. Bajaba Ramchandra Pradhan, took charge of the office on the 23rd of September last. Mr. Mahajani examined thoroughly 19 of the Anglo-Vernacular schools in the province, assisted the Director in examining the high schools, attended the Educational Conference, examined candidates for vernacular scholarships from both the high schools, and at the end of the year he had travelled 759 miles by rail and 916 by road, and paid 202 visits to schools of all classes.

Changes in the Inspecting Staff.

19. The following changes took place in the staff of subordinate inspecting officers during the past year:—Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranspe, Deputy Educational Inspector of Akola, was absent on one month's privilege leave from the 6th of last March, and Mr. Janardan Narayen Natu, the Officiating Principal of the Training College, had charge of the current duties of his office. Mr. Balaji Narsinh Mudholkar, Deputy Educational Inspector of Buldana, having had six months' furlough, returned to his duties in June, relieving Mr. Laxuman Krishna Chiplunkar, B.A., who had acted for him. Mr. Laxuman Govind Rishi, Deputy Educational Inspector of Basim, who had been absent on one year's furlough, returned to his duties in December, relieving Mr. Nilkanth Narayen Bhat, who had officiated for him. Mr. Keshav Bramhagiri Palekar, Deputy Educational Inspector of Ellichpur, was absent on three months' privilege leave from the 4th January, and Mr. Nilkanth Narayen Bhat acted for him during his absence. Mr. Mahomed Hussain, Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector, was granted two years' furlough and died soon after, and Mr. Mahomed Azim-ud-Din, B.A., who had been appointed to officiate for him, was confirmed in the appointment.

The Sub-Deputy Inspector, Mr. Vishwanath Mohoniraj Dharmadhicari, was appointed Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Tallegaon in the Amraoti District, and his post was conferred on the present incumbent, Mr. Balwant Vishnu Vaidya, who took charge of his office on the 14th October.

The work of the Deputy Inspectors.

20. The following tabular statement shows the inspection work of all the Deputy Educational Inspectors during the year under report:—

[*Statement.*

Deputy Educational Inspector.	Area of the district in square miles	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1887	No of schools inspected.		Total No. of visits to all schools	No of scholars on roll on 31st March 1887.	No examined at the first inspection	No. of days in the district	No. of miles travelled.			Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
				Once	Twice and more than twice.					By rail.	By road.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Akola District	2,660	Government—Middle schools—Boys	8	5	3	11	1,182	117	131	355	631	986	2·9
		Do. —Primary schools—Boys and girls	158	105	25	135	7,746	2,200					
		Jail schools	1	...	1	2	54	15					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	9	4	5	16	906	382					
		Under private management—Primary— Do.	72	34	1	36	1 496	447					
		Total	246	149	35	220	11,394	3,221	131	355	631	986	2·9
Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola and Amraoti Districts		Government Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	67	...	67	..	1,347	104	66	443	508	4·5
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— Do	...	3		3							
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	...	28		28		275					
		Total	..	98		98*		1,622	104	66	442	508	4·5
Buldana District	2,904	Government Middle schools—Boys	4		3	8	909		161	51	1,423	1,474	7·3
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	100	69	30	143	5,139	2,358					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	76	41	1	44	1,158	441					
		Total	180	111	34	195	7,206	2,799	161	51	1,423	1,474	7·3
Basim District	2,958	Government Middle schools—Boys	1		1	3	333		178	..	1,239	1,239	9
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	58	31	27	87	2,794	1,267					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	57	48	..	48	722	418					
		Total	116	79	28	138	3,849	1,685	178	..	1,239	1,239	9
Amraoti District	2,759	Government Middle schools—Boys	6	4	1	6	1,000	152	149	..	803	803	4
		Do Primary schools—Boys and girls	117	91	..	91	7,172	3,430					
		Jail schools	1		1	2	54	69					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls	7	..	7	15	904	420					
		Under private management—Do. Do.	90	84	1	86	1,801	1,818					
		Total	221	179	10	200	11,121	5,887	149	..	803	803	4
Sub-Deputy Inspector, Akola and Amraoti Districts		Government Primary schools—Boys and girls	...	26		26	..	277	36	56	175	231	5·6
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	..	5		5	..	53					
		Total		31	..	31		940	36	56	175	231	5·6
Wun District	3,907	Government Middle schools—Boys	2	1	1	3	426		160	..	1,312	1,312	8·2
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and Girls	54	11	44	99	2,572	1,423					
		Under private management—Primary—Boys and girls	36	28	1	30	591	247					
		Total	92	40	46	132	3,549	1,670	160		1,312	1,312	8·2
Ellichpur District	2,623	Government Middle schools—Boys	3	...	3	6	481	157	153	...	1,033	1,033	7·1
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	86	69	18	105	4,402	1,949					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary— Do.	6	5	1	7	532	208					
		Under private management—Do Do.	27	28	..	28	831	288					
		Total	132	102	22	146	6,246	2,548	153		1,033	1,033	7·1
Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	17,711	Government Middle schools—Boys	2	4	2	*8	86	71	177	528	1,287	1,815	9·2
		Do. Primary schools—Boys and girls	65	101	2	*105	3,208	1,393					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Do	9	4	5*	14	683	321					
		Under private management—Do Do.	24	13		13	382	32					
		Total	100	122	9	*140	4,359	1,817	177	528	1,287	1,815	9·2
		Grand Total		910	184	1,300		22,189	1,219	1,056	8,345	9,401	
		Total for 1885-86		822	207	1,820		25,427	1,257	1,513	8,592	10,105	

* Includes visits paid to Anglo-Marathi and Marathi Schools.

The statement shows a slight falling off in the work of inspection as compared with the work accomplished in the previous year. The total number of visits paid to schools decreased from 1,320 in 1885-86 to 1,300 in 1886-87; the number of days spent in the district fell from 1,297 to 1,249, and the number of miles travelled by road from 8,592 to 8,345.

As the district and office work of the Deputy Inspectors and their duties at head-quarters increased year by year, and as it became more and more difficult for them to complete their annual inspection work under the rules of 1876, which allowed them to remain at head-quarters for five months, April to August, it was considered necessary to modify those rules by issuing instructions, that the District Deputies should be engaged in inspection duties out of head-quarters for at least 180 days during each year, and in the Report for 1885-86 I expressed the hope that these instructions would have the desired effect A glance at the above table will show that the majority of the Deputy Inspectors were unable to carry them out this year, The Basim Deputy Inspector may be considered to have come up to the mark, as he was 178 days in his district, but the several changes in the staff detailed above and some other unavoidable circumstances kept the others below it. The office-work of the Deputy Educational Inspectors has much increased, and it was necessary to entertain additional clerks in the offices of the Deputy Educational Inspectors of the larger districts; but as their appointments were not sanctioned before September 1886, the District Inspectors were confined to their head-quarters in May and June, when there is much annual office-work, and when I wished them to do some inspection work One of the Deputy Educational Inspectors was ill more than once in the touring season, and during another's absence on privilege leave no independent officer could be appointed to act for him. The Sub-Deputy Inspector also suffered much from illness, and the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspectorship was vacant for about two months. In spite of these adverse circumstances, the inspecting officers got through their work satisfactorily, and the majority of the Deputy Commissioners have expressed their satisfaction with it. As stated above, the work of the permanent and acting Deputy Inspectors of Basim was up to the mark. Mr. B. N. Mudholkar, the Deputy Inspector of Buldana, did as much as he could since his return from furlough in June 1886. The new Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector took charge of his duties in August, but he exerted himself energetically and successfully to make up for the lost time. That there was no falling off in the quality of the work done by any of the Deputy Inspectors is at once apparent from the complete inspection reports received through the district officers.

The Deputy Commissioner of Akola remarks that the work of inspection in connection with the indigenous schools "is far from satisfactory, as only 34 institutions were inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector once during the year, and 28 by the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector." Had it been convenient to appoint, during the Deputy Inspector's absence on privilege leave, an acting officer who could do the inspection work, and had not the Sub-Deputy Inspector suffered from continued illness, more would doubtless have been done; and I am sure that the inspecting officers will, in future, give no cause to adverse comments on their work. All the inspecting officers will, I trust, realize the altered circumstances of their position, and do their best to keep the schools under them in an efficient state by frequent as well as systematic inspections.

Visits of district officers and their assistants.

21. The subjoined statement shows the number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants to schools in their districts:—

Officers.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total number of visits.	
							1886-87.	1885-86.
Deputy Commissioners ...	9	48	43	44	11	64	219	151
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	36	19	16	23	14	53	161	131
Tahsildars	59	36	14	37	16	73	235	311
Total ...	104	103	73	104	41	190	615	593

The visits of Deputy Commissioners to the schools in their districts increase in number every year, and during the year under report the total number of visits has been as large as 219, against 151 in the previous year. All the districts, except Akola and Wun, show a large increase in the number of visits paid by Deputy Commissioners. In Akola and Wun there has been considerable decrease owing to changes of Deputy Commissioners interrupting continuity of work. Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners also in every district, except Amraoti, paid more visits to schools, raising the total number of their visits from 131 in 1885-86 to 161 in 1886-87.

The above statement shows, however, a considerable decrease in the total number of visits paid by Tahsildars, and in the figures under each district except Wun, where there is an increase of two, and Buldana, where the number is the same as it was in 1885-86.

In Ellichpur the decrease in the number of Tahsildars' visits to schools is very marked, the number having fallen from 126 in 1885-86 to 73 in the past year, and the Deputy Commissioner, in his remarks on the Deputy Inspector's report, writes: "I regret to observe that the visits of Tahsildars to primary schools have not been as frequent as formerly. I will draw their attention to the decline." It may be remarked, however, that in Ellichpur the total number of Tahsildars' visits was in both the years larger than any other district in the province. The Buldana Deputy Commissioner remarks: "The worst feature in the report is, I think, the part relating to visits paid by District Officers and School Committees. A Tahsildar should at least visit each school twice a year, and the School Committee meet once a month." I am bound to add that many Tahsildars do much good to the schools, though their visits do not appear in the returns.

A Deputy Educational Inspector remarks: "The decrease has especially taken place in the Tahsildars' visits. It may not, however, be inferred from this that there was laxity of attention on their part. Mere number of visits is no proper criterion to judge of the assistance they have been rendering. Their co-operation in raising contributions, constructing school-houses, and trying to remove sundry wants in connection with schools deserves commendation."

Municipal Committees.

22. As already stated, the Municipality of Khamgaon has, like the Municipalities at Akola, Amraoti, and Ellichpur, taken over the management of all the primary schools within its jurisdiction, and the Deputy Commissioner of Akola writes that the Akola and Khamgaon Municipalities "take great interest in encouraging and increasing the spread of education."

In both Akola and Amraoti, Sub-Committees, consisting of members of

the General Committees, have been formed to look after the schools. The following are the names of the Akola Municipal Sub-Committee:—

Mr. Deorao Vinayek	... ...	President.
,, Dattatraya Vishnu Bhagwat, B.A., LL B	...	Members.
,, Salemkhan Sowdagar	... ...	
,, Jaykrishna Bagaji Naik	... ...	
,, Waman Ganesh Paranspe, Deputy Educational Inspector	... ...	Secretary.

These members, and especially the President, continue to take warm interest in the schools committed to their care. The names of the gentlemen forming the Amraoti Sub-Committee have not been given, but it is observed that "the committee of individual members constantly visit the schools and have shown much interest in trying to supply their wants and to promote their welfare." As stated bfeore, the Ellichpur Committee is doing all it can for the good of the schools within its jurisdiction.

School Committees.

23. The number of visits paid by School Committees to schools during the last five years is shown below:—

District.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Akola	87	79	116	106	110
Buldana	98	106	102	94	68
Basim	36	36	73	51	98
Amraoti	113	132	216	64	119
Wun	65	51	56	74	61
Ellichpur	119	150	128	147	136
Total ..	518	554	691	536	592

It will be observed that the number of visits in the past year, as compared with the previous year's number, has fallen off in the Buldana, Wun and Ellichpur Districts, and risen in the Akola, Amraoti, and Basim Districts, and it is gratifying to see that the total number of visits in all the districts has risen from 536 in 1885-86 to 592 in 1886-87. With reference to the apathy of School Committees, Colonel Mackenzie writes: "The fact is we cannot expect uneducated men really to interest themselves in that which they cannot fully go with or appreciate; a generation or two hence will see a difference in this respect, and meanwhile we can only use the material available. But we have to be perpetually twisting at their energies very much as one has to keep twisting the tails of the bullocks of the country when one wants to keep them going."

In the Basim District the visits paid by School Committees were 98, against 51 in the previous year.

Committees or members who have rendered assistance.

24. I give below the names of the School Committees or particular members who are reported by the Deputy Educational Inspectors to have given real assistance to the schools:—

District.	Names of School Committees or Individuals.
Akola ...	... The Committees at Futgaon, Jullum, Keliveli, Panaj, Akoli (Akot Taluk), Akolkhed, Moondgaon and Pinjur.

District.	Names of School Committees or Individuals.
Buldana ...	... The Committees at Malkapur, Pimpalgaon Raja, Budnair, Bholji, Workheid, Dhad, Amdapur, Mera Bujroog, Fattekhelda, Janephal, Loni Gowli, and Anjanikhurd, and Ganpat, Patel of Loni Gowli.
Basim ...	... The Committees at Pophali, Umarkhed, Jamle, Sirpur, and Basim (girls' school). The name of Mr Nagorao Bhagorao, Patel and President of the School Committee at Pophali, has been specially mentioned.
Amraoti ...	... No Committee has been specially mentioned.
Wun ...	... The Committees at Kalamb, Watkhed, Watphali, Kayar, Wun, Ner, Nababpur, Ghatanji, and Yeotmal (Hindustani school).
Ellichpur ...	... The Committees at Brahmanwada and Sirasgaon Bund.

III.—University Education.

Berar University scholars.

25. The subjoined statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the Bombay Colleges on the 31st of March last and at the close of the previous year:—

Name of College.	No of scholars on 31st March		No who passed during the year.			
	1886	1887.	P.E.	First B.A.	B A.	Total.
Elphinstone College	2	2	1	...	1	2
Deccan College	5	5	...	...	...	
Total ..	7	7	1	...	1	2
Total for 1885-86 .	..	...	3	1	1	5

The result as usual includes only those pupils who hold, or have held, Berar University scholarships In addition to the above, two of the students from the high schools of the province who did not hold Berar scholarships passed the final B.A examination during the year, and one passed "the First B A." test, and one the "Previous examination" Thus six of our students in all passed the higher University examinations of the Bombay University in 1886-87 It is proved by experience that only those students who are exceptionally bright and healthy are able to finish the University course within three years

Under the revised rules relating to the tenure of Berar scholarships in Colleges, the Principals of the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges were asked to state whether the unsuccessful students deserved to forfeit their scholarships, and as they reported in favour of the students, they have been allowed to retain their scholarships.

IV.—School Education—General.

(a)—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools

26 The following table gives the usual particulars of attendance and cost in regard to all the secondary schools in the province for the past two years.—

No of Institutions on 31st March		Schools	No on roll on 31st March		Average No on roll monthly during		Average daily attendance during		Direct expenditure from												Total				Annual cost of educating each pupil			
									Provincial Revenues				Fees				Town and Municipal Funds and Subscriptions								Total cost			
1886	1887		1886	1887	1885 86	1886 87	1885 86	1886-87	1885-86.				1886-87				1885-86				1885-86				1886-87			
									Rs	a.	p		Rs	a.	p		Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p	
1	1	Akola High School	155	140	135	144	113	122	7,983	14	5	8,790	1,555	6	0	1,692	14	6					9,449	4	5	10,479	2	69	15	10	72	11	8	58	7	6	60	15	7
1	1	Amraoti High School	179	138	146	168	129	142	9,294	9	3	8,729	1,553	4	0	1,801	4	9	37	0	0	10	9,884	13	3	10,541	2	8	6	7	5	10	8	56	12	11	53	8	11
24	24	Middle or Anglo-Vernacular Schools	4,277	*4,571	4,093	4,258	3,158	3,220	47,462	5	3	48,191	13	13	7,070	15	7	8,390	3	1	590	6	3	623	15	9	55,123	11	1	57,216	0	1	13	7	5	13	8	9	11	6	7
26	26	Total	4,611	4,699	4,374	4,570	3,400	3,484	65,650	12	11	65,701	15	10	10,179	9	7	11,884	6	4	627	6	3	643	15	9	74,457	12	9	78,230	5	11	17	0	4	17	4	3	14	8	0

* Includes four pupil teachers in the Anglo-Marathi School at Mailkur.

The number on the roll of the Akola High School on the 31st of March last shows a decrease of 15, but the average number on the monthly rolls and the average daily attendance were both considerably higher than in 1885-86. The reason of the decrease in the roll at the end of the year has been already stated in paragraph 5, *viz.*, that three of the Anglo-Vernacular schools, which are the feeders of the institution, were allowed to commence teaching a standard of the high school course, and therefore sent no pupils to the high school.

The roll of the Amraoti High School shows an increase of nine on the 31st of last March, and the average number on the monthly rolls and the

average daily attendance were also higher in 1886-87 than in the previous year Similar increase is observable in all the attendance columns of the middle-class schools The increase in expenditure in the high and middle schools has already been accounted for (*vide* paragraph 14), but it is satisfactory to find that the cost per pupil to Government has fallen off in the Amraoti High School and in the middle schools generally. It will be observed that the percentage of total expenditure borne by fees has risen in most of the secondary institutions

High Schools

27. The results of the examinations of all the classes in both the high schools during the last two years are shown in the following table :—

High Schools		Matriculation Class					Standard X				Standard IX				Standard VIII				Total				
		On roll *	Examined	Passed	Berar scholarships won	Prizes gained	On roll *	Examined	Passed	Prizes gained	On roll *	Examined	Passed	Prizes gained	On roll *	Examined	Passed	Prizes gained	On roll *	Examined	Passed	Berar scholarships won	Prizes gained
Akola	1885-86	14	10	5	1	2	34	28	17	91	34	32	15	4	50	44	25	31	132	114	62	1	261
	1886-87	24	12	7	2	4	34	23	12	44	43	36	26	9	50	44	33	7	169	115	78	2	23
Amraoti	1885-86	19	11	9	2	3	26	24	16	11	35	34	31	7	54	45	26		134	114	72	2	101
	1886-87	31	11	4	1		35	30	10	54	49	39	22	1	74	55	36	3	179	134	83	1	10
Total	1885-86	33	21	14	3	4	60	52	33	11	69	66	46	11	104	89	51	11	266	228	134	3	37
	1886-87	55	23	11	3	2	69	53	31	10	92	75	48	10	124	99	71	11	330	249	161	3	33

* In the beginning of the official year

Matriculation

28. The results of the last Matriculation Examination were slightly under those of the previous year, but still they were highly satisfactory, as 11 candidates passed out of 23 who were examined, being 48 per cent , against 21 per cent on a total of 2,452 present at the examination from all parts of the Bombay Presidency and adjoining districts It is well known that the test applied during the year was considered by the Bombay schools to be unusually severe. Of the 11 successful candidates, 3 obtained Berar scholarships and 4 have joined the Bombay Colleges without scholarships.

Results of the examinations of the lower classes.

29 The examinations of the three lower classes of both high schools were held in October simultaneously at Akola and Amraoti, and the number and percentage of passes were both greater than in the previous year In the Akola High School 103, or 1 less than in 1885-86, appeared for the examination, and 71, or 68 9 per cent , passed, against 57 and 55 respectively in the year before In the Amraoti High School 123 pupils were presented for examination, against 103 in the preceding year, and the number and percentage of passes rose from 63 and 61 in 1885 to 79 and 64 2 respectively The Amraoti High School with 20 more pupils present passed 8 more than the Akola High School did, but the latter has stepped over the former in the percentage of passes, and it carried off, as in the previous year, more than double the number of prizes won by its rival.

Changes in the staff

30 Mr Aitken returned from furlough on medical certificate and rejoined his duties on the morning of the 4th October Mr. Raghunath Balkrishna Talvalkar, B A , who had been officiating Head Master of the Amraoti High School, was confirmed in that post consequent on the appointment as Educational Inspector of Mr Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, who had been acting Head Master of the Akola High School

Boarding houses,

31. The following is a comparative statement for the past two years of the returns of the boarding establishments attached to the high schools :—

Locality.	No. of boarders on 31st March		Average monthly number of boarders during		Average monthly cost for each boarder.	
	1886	1887.	1885-86	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
					Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
Akola—Hindus	27	26	40	28	4 8 10	5 0 2
Amraoti. Hindus	61	59	58	58	5 2 7	5 1 5
Mahomedans	14	10	12	10	2 14 3	2 10 8

As these institutions are managed by the boarders themselves, the explanation of the continued falling off in the number of the Akola High School boarders may be looked for in the average monthly cost for each boarder. Some years ago a charge of Rs. 4-8-0 would have been considered a heavy demand, but during the past year the average monthly charge was over Rs. 5, and it may be inferred that the majority of the boarders were able and willing to pay a little more for an improved diet, and the very poor boys, unable to meet the increased cost, were obliged to leave and find board and lodging elsewhere.

At the Hindu boarding house at Amraoti the average monthly cost for each boarder was even higher than it was here, and as the number of boarders was much larger, the number of pupils whose parents are comparatively rich must be considerably greater than the number in the Akola High School. As remarked in the Report for 1885-86, the Mahomedans continue to board at a very small cost.

The arrangements in these institutions for the preservation of order and discipline have been for many years, and still are, as follows:—Each boarding house is under the general supervision of an assistant master, who is called the superintendent, and who prepares monthly returns of the institution under him, which are forwarded to the Director's office. The internal affairs of each establishment are managed by a committee of boarders appointed by the boarders themselves. One member of the committee is elected head manager, and his duties are to supervise the work of the other members, to preserve order, and to report to the Superintendent all cases of misconduct. The boarders are divided among the different dormitories, and one of each group is appointed "monitor of the room," whose duty is to keep order and discipline in his room, and to report misconduct to the head manager and superintendent.

The Training College boarding house, particulars of which will be found further on, is conducted on a system exactly similar.

Middle-class schools.

32. The result of the past year's examination of boys taught Standard VIII in the Anglo-Vernacular schools of Malkapur and Ellichpur Cantonment, who were examined with the high school pupils studying the same standard, is compared in the following statement with the previous year's result.—

Year.	Malkapur.		Ellichpur.		Total.	
	Number examined	Number passed.	Number examined	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1885-86	8	4	8	5	16	9
1886-87	14	9	10	8	24	17

Both schools show improvement, as the number of boys examined and the number that passed from each school were larger than in 1885-86. In point of numbers the large school at Malkapur comes first, but in percentage of passes the Ellichpur School is decidedly superior.

The Malkapur School has, as stated before, been allowed to teach the 9th or next higher standard of the high school course, which is the standard qualifying for a first-class certificate for entrance to the lower grades of the public service The people of the town having contributed Rs. 240, an assistant master on Rs. 20 a month has been added to the staff.

The three schools already referred to as having been permitted for the first time to teach the 8th standard during the current year are the Basim, Jalgaon, and Mehkar Anglo-Vernacular schools, the inhabitants of each town having, in compliance with the condition on which the Resident has sanctioned the teaching of a standard of the high school course in Anglo-Vernacular schools, contributed Rs. 180 to meet the cost of an extra assistant teacher in their school. In 1885-86, as was mentioned in the Report for that year, the primary branches of the five middle-class schools within the municipal limits of Akola, Amraoti, and Ellichpur were separated from the main schools and made over to the respective municipalities; and in the year now under report, as has been already stated, the Khamgaon Municipal Committee took over charge of the primary branch of the middle-class school in their town. There are now, therefore, six middle-class schools which teach the lower secondary course only, and the rest have still primary schools attached to them.

Results of the examinations in the standards of the middle-school course

33. The results of the examinations in all the standards of the middle-school course are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

Year.	Standard VII.		Standard VI		Standard V.		Total	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined	Number passed.	Number examined	Number passed.
1885-86 ..	196	137	339	182	497	276	1,032	595
1886-87 ...	196	128	373	211	552	271	1,121	610

The results for the year under report are slightly lower under Standards V and VII than those of the preceding year, and the percentage of passed boys on the total number examined fell from 57 6 in 1885-86 to 54 4 in 1886-87. In Standard VII the number of boys passed was smaller by 9, though the number examined was the same as in 1885-86, and in Standard V, while the number examined was larger, the number of passes was smaller by 5 The results under Standard VI, however, show an improvement. The less satisfactory results under the other standards are attributed by the Educational Inspector to the disturbing effect of an unusually large number of new appointments and changes in the establishments of the different schools consequent on several schools having been granted permission during the past year to teach the full middle-school course.

An additional circumstance mentioned by the Educational Inspector as especially affecting the results under Standard V is that boys, as a rule, after passing the 4th standard in primary schools for entrance into middle schools, lose so much time in joining the latter that it is almost impossible

for the teachers to have them properly taught for the following examination in the 5th standard. The Educational Inspector adds: "It is only since last year that the village element has been preponderating under Standard V over the town element in Anglo-Vernacular schools, and, being more irregular in attendance, has affected the general result. In some schools, such as Tallegaon, the village element is stronger even under higher standards."

High school entrance examinations.

34. In November the middle-class schools sent up 164 candidates—72 to Akola and 92 to Amraoti—for the high school entrance examinations in the 7th standard. Of the 72 boys examined at Akola, 47 passed, and of the 92 who appeared at Amraoti, 60 were successful. In previous years the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Akola and Amraoti always sent the largest number of successful candidates, and in the past year the Amraoti school kept its place, but the Akola school came far short of previous achievements, passing 11 only out of 23 examined, against 20 passed in 1885-86. The Basim school came second, passing 13 out of 14 pupils. The Mehkar, Deulgaon, Balapur, Murtazapur, Daryapur, and Tallegaon schools deserve mention for large percentages of successful candidates. Six boys from the Amraoti and four from the Akola Anglo-Hindustani schools were found qualified to join the Hindustani side of the Amraoti High School.

Middle schools in different districts.

35. The following table gives the distribution, and compares the statistics of the Anglo-Vernacular schools, according to districts:—

District.	No. of Anglo-Vernacular schools.	Total number on rolls.	No. learning English or the number under the middle course.	No. of passes in secondary standard.	Fees collected.
					Rs. a. p.
Akola	8	1,132	553	165	3,040 10 0
Buldana	4	909	292	104	1,816 9 3
Basim	1	333	95	67	689 2 0
Amraoti	6	1,090	490	170	2,501 14 0
Wun	2	426	104	35	655 15 0
Ellichpur	3	481	223	69	1,350 15 0
Total ...	24	4,371	1,757	610	10,055 1 3
1885-86 ...	24	4,277	1,554	595	9,228 7 3
1884-85 ...	24	5,188	1,372	464	8,368 10 9
1883-84 ...	22	4,355	1,044	359	6,055 6 9
1882-83 ..	22	4,050	733	249	4,934 2 0

Notwithstanding the transfer of the primary branch of the Khamgaon Anglo-Vernacular School to municipal management, the total number on the roll increased from 4,277 in the preceding year to 4,371, and the fees collected from Rs 9,228-7-3 to Rs. 10,055-1-3.

The Akola District, having the largest number of schools, still shows the largest totals on rolls and of pupils learning English, but in the number of its passes in secondary standards, which fell from 209 in the preceding year to 165, it has given place to Amraoti, which shows 170. The Wun District also shows a slight falling off in the number of passes.

The number of boys going through the middle-school course has risen in each district except Basim, where the number has decreased from 110 to 95. The Educational Inspector reports: "Of the total number of boys learning English, about 40 per cent. have come from surrounding villages to study at a middle-class school." Colonel Thompson, in his remarks on the Chikhli school, observes that "the Patels and Patwaris' Law is now telling on the attendance in Anglo-Vernacular schools."

Scholarships and exhibitions.

36. The competitive examination for the high school scholarships of Rs 10 each for special proficiency in vernacular languages was held, as usual, in January Sixteen candidates appeared for the examination, but four only obtained the necessary number of marks, and were awarded scholarships. There was, therefore, one scholarship vacant at the end of the year. Each high school has also eight exhibitions of Rs. 6 and eight of Rs. 5, which are equally divided between the four classes, and the Amraoti High School has three extra exhibitions of Rs. 5 each for Mahomedan boys only On the 31st of last March all the exhibitions were filled While by these exhibitions the middle-class or lower secondary schools are linked to the high schools, there are 123 exhibitions which connect the primary with the lower secondary schools. Of these, there are 119, which are ordinary exhibitions, of Rs. 4 each, and four of Rs. 5 each, which are special for Mahomedans in the Anglo-Hindustani schools of Akola and Amraoti. At the close of the year eight only of these exhibitions were vacant.

(*b*)—*Primary Schools*

Extension of primary education.

37. The year under report, unlike the preceding one, was not marked by the opening of any large number of departmental primary schools. Nineteen new schools only were opened, and as seven were closed and one transferred to municipal management, the increase of schools in the province on the 31st of March was eleven.

The Akola Deputy Educational Inspector reports on his own district as follows:—

"The increase during the year under report amounts to seven schools (Departmental and Municipal), against 32 during the previous year. More attention was paid to the consolidation of the existing schools than to the extension of primary education in general. The condition of accepting suitable house accommodation before granting a request for a school was more strictly observed this year, and hence the increase is so small."

Schools for boys under public management.

38. The following is a comparative statement of the number of boys' schools and scholars under public management on the 31st of March and at the close of the previous year.—

District.		Number of schools on 31st March		Number of scholars on 31st March		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Akola ...	Government ...	141	146	7,049	7,477	6,541	7,109	4,845	4,946
	Municipal .	4	6	496	851	506	711	307	522
Buldana ...	Government	89	94	4,327	4,945	4,331	4,574	3,167	3,360
Basim ...	Government ...	56	57	2,739	2,762	2,716	2,704	1,935	1,878
Amraoti ...	Government ...	111	111	6,626	6,974	6,362	6,515	4,753	4,838
	Municipal ..	4	4	593	730	534	669	428	520
Wun ...	Government .	52	53	2,507	2,504	2,561	2,452	1,903	1,814
Ellichpur ...	Government ..	83	82	4,290	4,278	3,988	4,209	2,841	2,798
	Municipal ..	5	6	534	532	526	507	381	351
Total ...	Government ..	532	543	27,594	*28,940	26,499	27,563	19,444	19,634
	Municipal ...	13	16	1,623	2,113	1,566	1,887	1,176	1,393
	Grand Total ..	545	559	29,217	31,053	28,065	29,450	20,620	21,027

* Includes 16 pupil-teachers attending some of the primary schools

The Akola and Buldana Districts show increased numbers under each head of the table, and Amraoti under each head except "Number of schools" on 31st March The Municipal schools of Akola and Amraoti show satisfactory advancement. The Basim District shows an increase in the number of schools and scholars on the 31st March, but there is a falling off in the average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance. In the Wun District also the number of schools has increased by one, but there is a falling off in attendance. The total number of schools under public management in the Ellichpur District has remained unchanged, but under every other head, except "Average number on rolls monthly" in Government schools, there is a falling off.

The additional departmental schools numbered 11, and the increase in the number of pupils on the 31st March was 1,316. While the returns from three of the districts are unfavourable in some respects, it is satisfactory to find that the total of each column for the past year compares favourably with the corresponding total for the year previous.

Schools and scholars during the last four years.

39. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars during the last four years :—

Year	No. of schools at the close of the year.	No. of scholars at the close of the year	Average number on roll.	Average daily attendance.
1883-84	429	23,872	23,432	16,180
1884-85 ...	478	26,339	24,834	18,454
1885-86	515	29,217	28,065	20,620
1886-87 ...	559	31,053	29,450	21,027

The table shows that since March 1884 schools and scholars have increased by 30 per cent ; but that the advance made up to date comes far short of the wants of the province will be seen from the following statement showing the number of towns and villages in each district with a population of 500 and more souls and without a school of any kind :—

District	No of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls	No of towns and villages having public or private schools.	No of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no schools of any kind
Akola	310	166	166	144
Buldana ...	251	152	128	123
Basim	212	103	67	145
Amraoti ...	257	172	144	113
Wun	232	83	83	149
Ellichpur .	129	90	87	42
Total	1,391	766	675	716

The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Wun District writes · "Nearly two thirds of the number of villages with a population of 500 and above are in their primitive state of utter ignorance as far as education is concerned * * * *. What has held the district back in its improvement and educational progress? Not because the people are indifferent and careless, not because they are not susceptible of improvement, but because they are too poor to comply with the demands of the department" By the "demands of the department" is meant here the rule promulgated when the department was formed, but now enforced with some strictness, *viz*, that the people must provide a decent school-house before a departmental school is opened As the people are poor, the district is very poor in its resources It has hardly any money left for even the establishment of new schools; and even if the rule above referred to be relaxed in favour of the Wun District, no money from the educational cess will be available for the building of school-houses.

But I do not concur in the opinion that the educational progress of the Wun District is kept back only by the poverty of its people and their inability "to comply with the demands of the department." There are other causes at work, as I find from the returns for March last that there are many villages in the district possessing schools which have a comparatively large population, but which do not keep more than 15 boys at school on an average. The population of Rui is nearly 800, but the average daily attendance is only 6; the population of Takli is more than 1,500, but the average attendance is only 9; the population of Khurda is 1,250, but the attendance in March was only 8; and several other instances of local indifference might be mentioned.

The Buldana Deputy Educational Inspector writes "There are 251 places having a population of 500 and more souls in the district, of which 128 (excluding 24 places where there are schools all private, but where the population is under 500,) have some kind of school or schools in each of them The remaining 123 villages are left without any means of education for their juvenile population The cess fund of the district has been already exhausted, and there does not appear any immediate prospect of its being replenished * * * *. There are several applications for opening new schools, but want of funds precludes the possibility of our complying with the wishes of the applicants, though in some cases they are ready to provide house accommodation at their own cost."

The Akola Deputy Commissioner, in his notes on the Educational Report on his district, remarks: "The Report indicates a total increase of 10 in the number of schools, and 890 in the number of pupils, during the year reported on This perhaps may not be unsatisfactory. Considering, however, that there are 21 villages with a population of over 1,000 souls each, and 144 others with a population of 500 or more souls, there appears yet considerable room for improvement."

When the revised rates of fees are brought into force, I shall apply for sanction to provide increased grants from provincial revenues to those districts in which the cess fund has been exhausted.

40. The following table shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in the Municipal and Departmental primary schools of all the districts:—

Expenditure on primary schools under public management.

District	Fee Receipts.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Educational Cess	Municipal Fund.	Other Local Funds.	Total.	Cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Provincial Revenues.	Percentage of expenditure from Provincial Revenues to the total expenditure on Government schools.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Akola { Government	7,199 9 3	18,510 0 0	21,840 5 6	320 0 0	4,725 13 10	45,095 8 4	6 5 3	2 9 7	41·1
Akola { Municipal	752 0 0		1,117 11 0	2,538 0 2	544 9 6	4,990 1 8	5 10 0		
Buldana .. Government	4,190 15 3	13,070 0 0	10,453 14 8		3,227 8 7	26,741 7 3	5 13 5	2 13 6	48·8
Basim .. Do.	2,546 11 6	9,360 0 0	6,522 11 1		1,540 0 0	18,022 11 1	6 10 7	3 10 11	55·1
Amraoti { Do	6,474 0 3	14,282 3 7	16,102 9 10		3,626 10 2	35,071 7 7	5 6 1	2 5 6	43·6
Amraoti { Municipal	644 14 0		1,155 14 2	1,135 14 2	576 7 0	2,888 3 4	4 5 0		...
Wun ... Government	2,294 8 9	7,750 0 0	6 178 3 9		1,609 8 0	15 537 11 9	6 5 4	3 2 6	49·9
Ellichpur .{ Do.	3,855 4 0	12,750 0 0	8,911 15 3		2,508 14 7	24,190 13 10	5 11 11	3 0 5	52·7
Ellichpur .{ Municipal	501 7 0	...	1,341 14 9	1,341 14 9	429 9 0	3,104 6 0	6 1 11		...
Total	28,975 6 0	77,282 3 7	73,705 4 0	5,164 13 1	18,780 0 8	1,74,332 5 4	5 14 9	2 9 11	46·9
Total for 1885-86	27,414 0 11	77,457 7 10	67,709 2 8	4,665 13 2	16,302 10 6	1,66,126 2 2	5 14 8	2 13 1	48·8

The figures in this table show that, while the fee receipts and expenditure from all the local funds have increased, the total annual cost of educating each pupil has undergone no perceptible change, and the cost to provincial revenues has fallen off from Rs. 2-12-1 to Rs. 2-9-11. The proportion of the total expenditure on Government primary schools in Berar borne by provincial revenues has decreased from 48·8 to 46·9 per cent. It will be seen that this percentage is the smallest in the Akola District, and the largest in Basim. In this respect Amraoti stands second to Akola, though in the former district the cost of educating each pupil is the smallest.

41. The results of the examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below:—

Results of examinations.

District.	Number of pupils examined.	Number passed under Standards I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	Percentage of passes.
Akola	4,684	1,230	738	538	289	68	9	2,872	61·3
Buldana	2,996	686	496	406	217	77	11	1,893	61·8
Basim	1,523	313	254	181	81	19	4	852	55·9
Amraoti	4,536	1,010	810	578	327	71	..	2,796	61·6
Wun	1,676	439	300	166	66	15	...	986	58·8
Ellichpur	2,558	624	443	269	154	39	...	1,529	59·8
Total ...	17,973	4,302	3,041	2,138	1,134	289	24	10,928	60·8
Total for 1885-86 ...	17,885	4,230	3,175	1,985	1,180	255	24	10,849	60·7
Total for 1884-85 ...	16,291	4,279	2,940	1,882	961	202	12	10,276	63

In the figures under the first four standards the pupils in the primary classes of middle-class schools examined by the Educational Inspector have been included. The results do not show any marked advance on those of the preceding year, for though the total number of pupils examined and the total number that passed were greater, the increase in both was trifling, and the percentage of the latter on the former was 60·8, against 60·7 in 1885-86.

In the Wun District the number that passed was the same as in 1885-86, but the percentage of passes was considerably higher, as the number examined fell from 1,914 to 1,676. In Ellichpur the falling off is very marked; but still more noticeable is the decline in the Amraoti District, where, though the

number presented for examination rose from 4,378 in the preceding year to 4,536, the total number that passed fell from 2,963 to 2,796. In the Akola District only has there been steady progress, as its number of pupils examined and number passed rose from 4,520 and 2,399 respectively in 1885-86 to 4,684 and 2,872, the percentage of passes being 61·3, against 53 in 1885-86.

That the results of the examinations were not on the whole as good as they should have been is, I think, chiefly due to several changes in the inspecting staff, both permanent and temporary, as, with all our attempts to introduce uniformity of method, individual differences in standards are unavoidable During the year under report there were three permanent changes in the inspecting staff, and almost every district suffered from some change either temporary or permanent. The reports from Ellichpur and Basim show how those districts were affected by these changes, and in another district I personally observed that though the schools had not in the least suffered in efficiency, the too liberal way of passing boys adopted by a temporary Deputy Inspector who examined the schools last year made the results of this year appear unsatisfactory. In his remarks on the Educational Report on his district the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti writes: "I regret to observe the number of passes has fallen off. This fall occurs in passes in schools of all sorts and descriptions * * * * *. In my opinion it is a mistake to pass boys in primary schools too quickly unless they have an opportunity of studying up to at least the 5th standard. If a boy commences his education at 7 years of age, he gets through four standards in 5 years and goes no further. He loses all he has learnt. I would, therefore, make the four standards a little more difficult, and allow 8 years in passing them. I constantly come across cases of boys of 13 and 14 who have passed through their four standards, after which they have to leave school and forget all they have learnt."

Standards of study have just been revised, and subjects more useful to the people in their daily concerns have been introduced into them. These standards are being printed and have not been yet introduced. It is therefore too early to think of making another change in them. The end which Colonel Bullock appears chiefly to aim at is that the boys should not be allowed to leave the schools too early. It may be remarked that all the boys do not pass the primary standards in five years, and that even in schools which do not teach beyond the fourth standard the boys who have passed that standard are allowed to remain in the school to revise it and to improve their Modi reading and writing if they choose to do so.

Teaching of English in primary schools

42. The people of Burrur and Badnera, Amraoti District, and of Buldana having petitioned that their respective primary schools might be raised to Anglo-Vernacular schools, I submitted for the Resident's sanction a proposal to appoint a teacher in each school on Rs. 25 to teach English to boys above the primary course on the following conditions:—That there should be not less than 15 pupils in each school wishing to learn English, and that each boy should pay a fee of one rupee. The Resident has been pleased to sanction the proposal subject to a report being submitted at the end of one year on the number of boys learning English.

For financial reasons I was unable to recommend the conversion of these schools into full Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Revised standards of study

43. The revision of the standards for all classes of boys' schools was completed during the past year and submitted with the new standards for Hindustani girls' schools promised in the Report for 1885-86 for the Resident's sanction. In the studies for primary Hindustani schools, Marathi has been introduced as a compulsory subject from the third standard.

The complete set of revised standards has now been sanctioned by the Resident, and will be introduced into the schools during the current year.

Bonuses to teachers.

44. The totals of the sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following table:—

District.	Bonuses awarded in														
	Departmental Schools.						Municipal Schools.				Total.				
	Primary classes of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.				Primary schools for boys and girls.				Primary schools for boys and girls.						
	No of Teachers.	Amount.			No. of Teachers.	Amount.			No of Teachers	Amount.			No. of schools.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Akola ...	2	24	8	0	38	464	0	0	11	137	8	0	51	626	0	0
Buldana ...	5	81	0	0	35	468	8	0	...	...			40	549	8	0
Basim ...	..	...			8	83	8	0	...	...			8	85	8	0
Amraoti ...	11	120	8	0	42	633	10	8	3	53	0	0	56	807	2	8
Wun ...	2	27	0	0	18	206	0	0	...	...			20	233	0	0
Ellichpur ...	4	72	0	0	17	201	0	0	6	74	0	0	27	347	0	0
Total ...	24	325	0	0	158	2,056	10	8	20	264	8	0	202	2,646	2	8
Total for 1885-86..	33	564	8	0	156	2,248	0	0	22	327	12	0	211	3,140	4	0

These rewards are given only to deserving teachers in departmental and municipal schools whose salaries do not exceed Rs. 15 a month. The table shows that the bonuses awarded last year came to considerably less than the total of the sums awarded during the year previous. With reference to the bonuses earned by teachers of primary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools, the Educational Inspector reports: "The decrease is due partly to the poor results under lower standards, and partly also to the stringency of the new rules. I did not recommend bonus for (1) any boy whose previous stay in the school was less than six months, (2) or whose stay was more than two years under a standard, (3) or who had passed by grace marks." The decrease in the bonuses awarded to teachers in primary schools is also attributed to more searching examinations and to a stricter observance of the rules. The Akola Deputy Educational Inspector remarks in his report: "The new rules were strictly observed, and no reward was recommended unless the outturn was more than ordinary." And the Deputy Educational Inspector of Buldana writes: "The revised rules are found to work satisfactorily, and to afford a healthy stimulus to teachers on lower salaries. It is to be noted that no masters of girls' schools have yet been found to obtain any grant."

The Government of India having in their letter No. 455, Home Department (Education), dated 21st December 1886, reviewing the Report on Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, suggested the possible extension of the principle of awarding bonuses to deserving teachers by the introduction of a system of payment by results whereby the teacher would get no salary, or a small one, and depend on allowances regulated by the success of his teaching, you called for a report on the Government of India's suggestion, and accordingly in this office letter No. 3003, dated 5th March 1887, to your address, the working of the rules for awarding bonuses and for grants-in-aid to private schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts was described, and it was shown that a system of payment by results had been introduced both into Government and private schools.

Jail schools.

45. In the Akola Jail the number of convicts under instruction, including three juvenile prisoners, was 54 on the 31st March last, against 72 at the close of the previous year. At the Deputy Educational Inspector's inspection 15 were presented for examination under the first three standards and 8 passed, of

whom one passed in the third standard, two in the second, and five in the first. The Deputy Educational Inspector remarks: "The progress made by the juvenile prisoners was very little, as they had been under instruction for a short time only."

The number on the roll of the Amraoti Jail School in March last was 54, against 66 in March previous. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports: "The convict pupils, who were all grown-up men, were divided into three classes (7, 14, 33). The first could read from the Third Berar Book and write to dictation in a fair manner, and in arithmetic make sums in addition and subtraction. The second class convicts could read from the Second Berar Book and write to dictation from the same. They make easy sums in addition. Some of the pupils attending the last class were able to read from the First Berar Book, while the rest were learning their alphabet."

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

46. There were on the 31st March three schools under private management and aided by fixed grants, the Hatroon (Akola District) Marathi boys' school which was in the previous year's list, "having," reports the Deputy Educational Inspector, "dragged its miserable existence from April to December, succumbed to natural consequences." The three schools, with particulars of monthly and daily attendance, &c., are shown in the following table:—

No.	Name of school.	No. on roll on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	No. of pupils passed in the primary standards.
					Rs.	
1	Akolkot (Akola) Poor Boys' School.	47	45	45	16	19
2	Buldana Mission School ...	26	31	25	10	10
3	Amraoti do. ...	122	127	95	50	42
	Total ...	195	203	165	76	71

The Akolkot Poor Boys' School had been managed for three years independently by its founder, Mr. Vishwanath Narayan, the Master of the Akola-Bedar School, when the Resident sanctioned a fixed monthly grant to it from 1st April 1886 of Rs. 16, half to be paid by the Municipality and half by Government. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports as follows on the school: "This institution was examined by me in November last, when the roll bore the names of 82 pupils, of whom 59 were present on the day of examination. Thirty-six pupils were examined under the first three standards, and 19 came out successful. It is a good school, and deserves every encouragement."

The Buldana Mission School receives a monthly grant of Rs. 10. About this school the Deputy Educational Inspector of the district writes: "The attendance at it is the same as in the preceding year, but there is an improvement in the studies of the pupils. The highest standard taught in the school is the fifth."

The Amraoti Mission School continues in a satisfactory condition. The average number on the monthly rolls and the average daily attendance advanced from 111 and 86 in 1885-86 to 127 and 95 respectively, but the number of passes in the primary standards fell from 50 to 42. The Resident has been pleased to raise its monthly grant from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 from the 1st of August last. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports as follows:—"The school has been fairly well managed under the personal supervision of Mr. Sidoba Bapuji Misal, Superintendent of the school. The manage-

ment and discipline of the school are very good, and the pupils are very kindly treated by their respective masters. * * * * .
The school has been now provided with an adequate house-accommodation lately built and situated in a very healthy locality * * * .
Though the total passes have decreased a little under the first standard, the higher standards have fairly maintained themselves, and three pupils have passed for the first time under the 5th standard * * * .
What distinguishes this aided school from the Government institutions in the town is that it is resorted to chiefly by the children of poor parents, most of them being servants of the community residing in the camp. There being no Government school in this part of the town, this school serves the very useful purpose of affording means of instruction for nominal fees to the poor people residing in the camp."

Indigenous schools.

47. The following statement shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report.—

District.	No of indigenous schools on 31st March 1887	No of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1886-87	No of pupils examined.	No of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1886-87				No of pupils under each standard who earned grants in-aid							Amount of grants earned			
				No of indigenous schools which earned proficiency and capitation grants including prizes	No of indigenous schools which earned other than the proficiency grants besides prizes	No of schools which earned prizes only.	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI.	Total.	Proficiency	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c.	Total
															Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p.
Akola .	68	64	711	54	1	8	63	107	104	98	36			435	1,164 12 0	513 0 0	87 13 0	1,765 9 0
Buldana	72	38	426	17	20	1	38	130	97	61	8			302	742 14 0	243 0 0	53 14 9	1,039 12 9
Basim .	54	48	418	37		9	46	124	52	29	7	...		212	444 8 0	298 8 0	52 1 0	794 15 0
Amraoti	77	77	1,645	56	...	12	68	169	144	118	21			457	1,094 3 6	407 4 0	93 7 0	1,594 14 6
Wun	25	24	229	24	...	.	24	70	46	25	4	..		145	304 14 0	71 4 0	26 12 9	402 14 9
Ellichpur	32	27	238	13	10	4	27	50	44	34	15			143	349 12 6	102 0 0	40 3 0	590 15 6
Total	338	278	3,667	201	31	34	266	740	487	365	96			1,694	4,100 14 0	1,725 0 0	363 3 0	6,189 1 6
Total for 1885-86.	315	312	3,758	132	83	47	262	741	544	290	60	3	1	1,638	4,154 9 6	1,830 12 6	356 6 3	6,341 12 3

It will be observed that schools examined decreased in number from 312 in the preceding year to 276, and scholars from 3,758 to 3,667. As happens every year, many schools were closed, and a number of fresh starts made, and so long as indigenous efforts continue thus intermittent, there cannot be steady general progress.

The total number of pupils who earned grants-in-aid advanced from 1,638 in the previous year to 1,694, but the total value of grants of all kinds fell from Rs 6,341-12-3 to Rs. 6,189-1-6. There was a small increase in the grants for prizes, maps, and furniture, but the proficiency and capitation grants fell respectively from Rs. 4,154-9-6 and Rs. 1,830-12-6 in 1885-86 to Rs. 4,100-14-0 and Rs. 1,725-0-0. It is, however, satisfactory to learn from the district reports that the number of indigenous schoolmasters who have been taught in Government schools is rapidly increasing. The Amraoti Deputy Educational Inspector reports: "Some of the indigenous masters have had experience of teaching in the Government schools. There is no doubt that as a class the indigenous masters of to-day are far superior to those that existed some 12 years ago. Out of the 89 indigenous masters in the district, 62 have had more or less training in Government schools." But the Deputy Inspectors continue to report that it frequently happens that the policy of the department in regard to indigenous schools is defeated by villagers breaking their contract with the master by withholding the promised fees when they hear that he has obtained a grant-in-aid from

Government. With a view to lessening the difficulties of those who wish to start private schools on their own account, a scale of enhanced rates of fees for departmental primary schools was submitted during the past year along with the revised scale for secondary schools, and the Resident has, within the current year, been pleased to sanction the enhanced rates being brought into force from the 1st of December next.

Experience having shown that though the revised rules for grants-in-aid to indigenous schools sanctioned by the Resident in 1884 have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily, they would be improved by further modifications, the Resident has been pleased to sanction certain alterations and additions which had been found desirable. The amended rules are two. The first allows, in future, a grant to any school found, when inspected, to be properly conducted, although it may not have been registered. The second allows small prizes and proficiency grants to a school whatever the attendance may be, but makes an average daily attendance of not less than 12 pupils the condition for a capitation grant. The following new rules have been added :—

XII. In the case of girls' schools, a special grant not exceeding one rupee for every girl in average daily attendance may be recommended for satisfactory needle-work prepared by the pupils of the schools.

XIII. If any master of a private or indigenous school wishes to educate boys up to standards higher than the fourth, he shall teach them in the standards prescribed for Government schools. To gain a proficiency grant for higher standards, a boy must pass in at least three heads of the standard in which he is examined, and the grant for these standards will be at the rate of Rs. 2 for each boy for passing in each head.

XIV. The Deputy Commissioner may make a special grant to the master of an indigenous school, not exceeding one rupee for each pupil, for repairs to a building, books, slates, &c., when he thinks it desirable, in the interests of education, to do so.

Physical education.

48. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each district teacher, the number visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit :—

District.	Circle of the gymnast.	No of gymnasia on 31st March		No. of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average No. of days of halts at each place at each visit.
		1886.	1887		
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon, and Balapur Taluks, excluding those in the Town of Akola ...	47	42	40	3·6
	2. Schools in the Jalgaon and Akot Taluks	47	56	56	2·2
Buldana ...	1. Schools in the Mehkar and Chikhli Taluks	15	15	14	6·1
	2. Schools in the Malkapur Taluk ...		11	9	10·9
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim Taluk and half the number of those in the Mangrul Pir Taluk ...	10	28	28	5·6
	2. Schools in the Pusad Taluk do....	8	30	30	4·6
Amraoti ...	1. Amraoti and Murtazapur Taluks, excluding those in the town of Amraoti.	24	49	49	3·9
	2. Chandur and Morsi Taluks ...		62	49	5 8
Wun ...	1. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur Taluks	6	6	6	7·5
	2. Schools in the Yeotmal and Darwha Taluks	13	14	14	8·5
Ellichpur...	1. Schools in the Ellichpur Taluk ...	22	26	26	3·9
	2. Schools in the Daryapur Taluk ...	27	33	33	3·7

On the 31st of March there were 372 gymnasia, or 153 more than at the end of the previous year, and the number visited during the year rose from 176 in 1885-86 to 354. There would seem to be no reason to doubt that the attractions of the play-ground and the gymnasium for Berar boys are increasing year by year. All the district reports testify to the growing interest taken in physical education by both masters and pupils. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Amraoti writes: "I beg to report that physical exercises are beginning to be appreciated both by the people and by the pupils themselves." The Buldana Deputy Educational Inspector reports: "There are now 26 gymnasia, against 15 at the close of 1885-86. This shows that increased attention is being paid to the physique of the pupils. I think that a play-ground will by and by become a necessary adjunct of every public school." Besides the gymnasia shown in this table, there are gymnasia in the towns of Akola and Amraoti which were satisfactorily attended by the pupils. The teachers also were very attentive to their duties throughout the year.

Employment under Government.

49. One candidate was examined last year at Akola in the subjects of Standard VI in accordance with Rule III of Book Circular No. IX of 1882, and he passed and obtained a certificate. 110 of the students and ex-students of our schools got employment under Government during the year on salaries from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30, of whom 65 entered the Educational and 30 the Revenue Departments, the remaining 15 being divided between all the other departments. Three others were employed by the Railway Company, and 7 by private individuals.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

50. The following is a comparative statement for the past five years of the pupils in Government and Municipal schools classified according to race or creed:—

Schools.		Christians.		Hindus.										Mahomedans.		Parsees.		Others.		Total.
				Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
		Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government	High Schools—Boys ...	1	·3	245	74·7	27	8·2	1	·3	38	11·6	311	94·8	16	4·9	...	...	...	...	328
	Middle Schools—Boys .	8	·2	1,726	39·5	500	11·4	83	2	1,740	39·9	4,069	92·9	293	6·7	10	·2	...	...	4,372
	Primary Schools. Boys .	8	·03	2,839	9·9	8,156	28·2	1,183	4	12,242	42·3	24,440	84·5	4,472	15·5	...	..	20	·07	28,940
	Primary Schools. Girls	11	1·3	138	16·3	118	14	5	·6	356	42·1	617	73	217	25·7	...	..	..	...	845
Municipal Primary Schools.	Boys .	6	·3	341	16·1	135	5·9	67	3·2	935	44·2	1,488	69·5	638	30·2	1	·05	...	...	2,113
	Girls	...	.	59	20·4	14	4·8	..	..	144	49·8	217	75·1	72	24·9	.	..	.	...	289
	Total	34	·09	5,368	14·6	8,940	24·2	1,344	3·6	15,461	41·9	31,113	84·3	5,708	15·5	11	·03	20	·05	36,898
Total for 1885-86		16	·05	5,008	15·4	8,459	24·3	1,177	3·4	14,806	42·5	29,450	84·7	5,292	15·2	20	·06	3	·008	34,781
Total for 1884-85		28	·08	4,796	14·8	8,430	25·9	903	2·8	13,319	41	27,448	84·5	5,006	15·4	16	·05	..	...	32,498
Total for 1883-84		11	·03	4,398	15·2	7,469	25·9	677	2·3	11,965	41·4	24,509	84·9	4,340	15·03	15	·04	..	...	28,875
Total for 1882-83		24	·08	4,261	14·8	7,707	26·8	646	2·2	11,997	41·7	24,591	85·6	4,099	14·3	20	·06	...	...	28,734

Each race, except Parsees, and each caste appears in increased numbers as compared with the numbers returned for the preceding year. Brahmins have increased in all classes of schools; and while in Government primary schools for girls the number of pupils fell from 165 at the close of the previous year to 138, it rose in Municipal schools for girls from 46 to 59. The number of Kunbi boys is lower in high schools and considerably higher in middle and primary schools. Government and Municipal schools for girls show a satisfactory increase in the number of Kunbi girls. Both Government and Municipal primary schools for boys show larger attendances of low-caste pupils, and the number of Hindus of other castes has fallen off in high and middle schools and advanced in primary schools. It is gratifying to observe the very considerable increase in the number of Mahomedan

boys in all classes of schools, and of Mahomedan girls in both Government and Municipal primary schools

Professions, &c., of the parents or guardians of pupils.

51. The subjoined statement compares the number of pupils attending Government and Municipal schools who are the children of cess-payers with that of pupils whose parents and guardians are not land-holders and do not pay the cess :—

Schools.			Cess-payers.	Non-cess-payers.					Total.
				Government servants	Merchants	Agriculturists	Others	Total.	
High Schools—Boys ...		...	135	90	10	7	86	193	328
Middle Schools—Boys ...		...	1,472	678	611	566	1,044	2,899	4,371
Primary Schools. Boys ...	Government	...	14,631	1,536	3,290	3,965	5,518	14,309	28,940
	Municipal	...	302	299	470	466	576	1,811	2,113
Girls ...	Government	...	226	92	111	174	242	619	845
	Municipal	...	18	40	29	87	115	271	289
	Total	...	16,784	2,735	4,521	5,265	7,581	20,102	36,886

In the high schools curiously enough the number of cess-payers increased during the past year by 60, and the number of non-cess-payers decreased by 66. The former rose from 75 at the close of the preceding year to 135, and the latter fell from 259 to 193. In middle schools and in Government and Municipal primary schools for boys the number of cess-payers has increased, and so has the number of non-cess-payers. Both Government and Municipal girls' schools show fewer children of cess-payers, and more of the other class. The cess-payers form 33 7 per cent. of the pupils in middle schools, and 50 6 per cent. in Government primary schools for boys. In Municipal boys' schools the percentage of cess-payers is 14·3.

No. of pupils belonging to the richer, middle, and poorer classes

52. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthier, middle, and poorer classes as represented in our schools :—

Class of school.	Richer classes (with an income of Rs 5,000 a year and upwards	Percentage	Middle classes	Percentage	Poorer classes (income of Rs. 200 a year and under).	Percentage.	Total
High schools—Boys—Govt.	13	3·9	184	56·09	131	39 9	328
Middle schools—Boys—Govt	94	2·1	1,723	39 4	2,554	58 4	4,371
Primary schools. Boys Government	332	·1	7,260	25·08	21,348	73 7	28,940
Boys Municipal ..	45	2·1	419	19·8	1,649	78·04	2,113
Girls Government	5	·5	263	31·1	577	68·2	845
Girls Municipal...	11	3·8	67	23 1	211	73·01	289
Total ...	500	1·3	9,916	26·8	26,470	71·7	36,886
Total for 1885-86 ...	1,185	3 4	8,307	23·9	25,289	72·7	34,781

The richer class has increased slightly in the high and middle schools, but in Government primary schools for boys it has fallen from 1,066 in the previous year to 332. The middle classes strongly predominate in the high schools, but in all other schools the poor classes are a large majority.

School-houses.

53. The need of more room in the secondary schools has for some time been growing more and more pressing, and steps have been, and are being, taken to provide the accommodation required as funds permit.

The extension of the Amraoti High School building sanctioned in 1885-86 has been nearly completed. The verandahs of the school-houses at Basim and Deulgaon Raja have been converted into class-rooms. Extensions to the Ellichpur Cantonment Anglo-Marathi School were sanctioned during the past year, but for want of funds the execution of the work was deferred, and provision has been made for carrying out the work within the current year.

The Murtazapur school-house has been completed and taken over. Plans and estimates for the Amraoti, Akola, and Mehkar Anglo-Vernacular schools are under preparation, and it is hoped they will be sanctioned and the work commenced during the current year. The school-house which was intended for the Akola Anglo-Marathi School, and which had been under construction during the preceding year, was found too small for the steadily-growing attendance, and it was therefore made over, with the sanction of the Resident, to the Akola Municipal Committee for their primary Marathi boys' school, which was opened in October, the Municipality paying Rs. 1,406 of the total outlay of Rs. 3,003-6-6 on the building which had been paid by the Public Works Department, and the balance being defrayed from the educational cess fund of the Akola District.

54. The following table shows the number of school-houses which were completed and the number under construction during the year under report, and the total expenditure incurred in each district:—

District.	Number of schools.		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools).		
	Completed.	Under construction.	Rs	a	p.
Akola	9	1	10,436	3	6
Buldana	12	7	4,903	12	1
Basim	5	3	5,406	15	1
Amraoti	8	6	16,762	7	0
Wun	...	4	11,040	5	5
Ellichpur	10	1	6,389	2	7
Total ...	44	22	54,938	13	8

Of the sum of Rs. 54,938-13-8, Rs. 23,810-1-6 were paid from general revenues, Rs. 26,860-12-2 from the educational cess, Rs. 3,565 from subscriptions and Rs. 703 from municipal fund. Tiled roofs were substituted for the dhaba roof which had been condemned as unsuitable after a long trial, and for small villages plans of cheap school-houses were submitted by the Akola Deputy Commissioner and sanctioned by the Resident. The saving which will accrue from these cheap buildings will enable us to construct more school-houses.

Repairs.

55. Repairs to school-houses in the province were executed at a cost of Rs. 14,020-10-11, against Rs. 14 185-4-0 in the preceding year, Rs. 2,003-15-3 being spent from general revenues and Rs. 12,016-11-8 from the educational cess, municipal fund, subscriptions and fees. Repairs to buildings not constructed by the Public Works Department were mostly carried out, as usual, by schoolmasters and school committees.

School libraries and apparatus

56. Books were supplied to all classes of Government schools during the year under report as follows:—

Schools	Cost. Rs.	a.	p.
Secondary schools	833	3	6
Primary schools	2,461	4	9
Total ...	3,294	8	3
Total for 1885-86 ...	2,424	14	4

Shetkari, an agricultural magazine, continued to be supplied to most of the Marathi schools; "*Fanoon*" and "Guardian of Health" to the more important Hindustani schools; and the "Hyderabad Educational Journal" to the Amraoti High School and the two Anglo-Urdu schools. The last is shortly to be discontinued.

57. Twenty-five copies of Mr. Fuller's Agricultural Primer received from you were distributed to the two high schools, the Akola Training College, and twenty-two Anglo-Vernacular schools. The Marathi terrestrial globes mentioned as having been ordered in the Report for 1885-86 were received and given to the Anglo-Vernacular and more important primary schools. Maps worth Rs. 1,789-7-0 and furniture of the value of Rs. 7,965-9-9 were supplied to all classes of schools during the year.

V.—School Education—Special.

58. The statistics of the Training College at Akola are given in the following table, in which they are also compared with the previous year's statistics:—

Institutions for training teachers.

Years		No of students at the end of the year.					Average No of students on roll during the year			No of students examined and passed in the first year's course and certificate examinations.												No of students who obtained employment.		
		Marathi side		Hindustani side						First year's course						Certificate Examination.								
										Examined.			Passed.			Examined			Passed.					
		Stipendiary	Free	Stipendiary.	Free.	Total	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
1885 86	Students of the College	59	2	15	1	77	56	15	71	30	9	39	27	8	35	22	6	28	7	6	13	23	3	26
	Pupil teachers in other schools	25				25	23		23	.			.			...			.	..		..		..
	Total	84	2	15	1	102	79	15	94	30	9	39	27	8	35	22	6	28	7	6	13	23	3	26
1886 87	Students of the College	57	2	15	2	76	56	16	72	28	10	38	21	9	30	26	6	32	17	5	22	26	1	27
	Pupil-teachers in other schools	20	..		..	20	22		22	23	.	23	5		5					.	..	7	...	7
	Total	77	2	15	2	96	78	16	94	51	10	61	26	9	35	26	6	32	17	5	22	33	1	34

The attendance has not altered in any way to call for remark. A very slight falling off is to be observed in the results of the first year's course, the number of students examined and the number passed being 38 and 30 respectively, against 39 and 35 in 1885-86. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note the marked improvement in the results of the certificate examination, 22 students having passed out of 32 examined, whereas in the previous year 13 only passed out of 28 examined. As in both years the Hindustani side did well, the improved results were on the Marathi side, where 17 passed out of 26 examined, against 7 only out of 22 in 1885-86.

59. As was mentioned in the Report for 1885-86, the training college having failed to meet the demands made on it for trained teachers, five pupil-teachers on Rs. 4 per mensem were entertained in a selected school in each district except Akola, namely, at Burrur in Amraoti, Mehkar in Buldana, Darwha in Wun, Chandur Bazaar in Ellichpur, and Umarkhed in Basim. As these pupil-teachers were appointed on the 1st of June 1885, they had not time to be ready for the training college examination held in the following October in the first year's course. They were, therefore, not examined till last October, and the results of their examination are given in the table. Twenty-three were examined in the first year's course, and five only passed, a result far short of the expectations which had been formed of them. But as this was the first experiment in training pupil-teachers in town schools, the experience gained may be expected to bring about better results in future.

The college sent out 34 students as teachers including 7 pupil-teachers, of whom 24 were appointed masters in independent charge of schools, and 10 were given assistants' places. Sixteen of them were appointed on Rs. 12 a month, thirteen on Rs. 10, two on Rs. 8, and three on Rs. 6.

Examination for entrance into the training college.

60. The entrance exmanination was held on the 10th of November and, as in the previous year, at the head-quarters of each district, under the superintendence of the Deputy Educational Inspector. The candidates on both the Marathi and Hindustani sides were examined in the 4th standard.

The subjoined table shows the number of candidates examined and the number that passed and joined from each district:—

District.	Number examined.			Number passed.			Number of those that joined.		
	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side	Hindustani side.	Total.
Akola	23	10	33	14	4	18	14	4	18
Buldana	16	1	17	5	1	6	5	1	6
Basim	11	1	12	5	..	5	2	...	2
Amraoti	15	2	17	2	2	4	2	1	3
Wun .. .	9	1	10	7	1	8	6	1	7
Ellichpur	7	4	11	2	2	4	2	2	4
Total ..	81	19	100	35	10	45	31	9	40

Akola again sent the largest number of successful candidates, but in percentage of passes on the Marathi side Wun stood far ahead of all the other districts, Akola coming next with also a high percentage. The district of Amraoti was third in the number of candidates presented for examination and last in the percentage of passes. Of the 75 scholarships attached to the college, three of the first year's course on the Marathi side only were vacant at the close of the year.

Boarding houses.

61. On the 31st of March there were 58 Hindu and 17 Mussalman boarders. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,723-14-1, and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,656-2-8, leaving a balance on the 31st of March of Rs. 67-11-5. The average monthly charge for each Hindu boarder was Rs. 4-0-6, and for each Mussalman Rs. 3-1-10.

Drawing.

62. Drawing continues to be taught in the high schools and in the training college. Both the high schools and the training college presented boys for the first-grade examination held by the Principal of the Bombay School of Art, and the results are given in the following table.—

Name of school.	Number of pupils presented	Number of pupils passed				Number who obtained certificates.	Number of prizes won.
		Free-hand drawing.	Geo-metry.	Model drawing	In all heads.		
Akola High School ..	25	10	25	9	3	3	10
Amraoti High School .	13	5	11	4	2	2	4
Akola Training College .	16	3	16	4	2	2	1
Total ..	54	18	52	17	7	7	15

It will be observed that the Akola High School comes first under all heads. Out of a total of 54 pupils presented for the examination from the three institutions, 7 only passed and obtained certificates, and 15 only got prizes. These results are perhaps poor, but as this is quite a new field for our pupils, daily practice and growing experience may be expected to show better work year by year.

VI —Female Education.

Government and Municipal schools for girls.

63. The following table gives the necessary information regarding all the female schools in the province which are under the management of Government officers or municipal committees.—

District	No of schools on 31st March		No of scholars on 31st March		Average No on roll during		Average daily attendance		Fees collected during		Expenditure	No passed in Standard					Annual cost of educating each pupil.
	1886	1887	1886	1887	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87	1885-86	1886-87		I	II	III	IV	Total	
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.
Akola { Government	12	10	318	269	274	261	156	157	45 11 9	46 0 6	1,440 11 9	30	20	9		65	5 8 3
Akola { Municipal	1	3	33	115	34	92	18	60		3 3 0	621 9 0	6	7	1	1	15	6 12 1
Buldana—Government	7	6	202	194	201	188	109	107	34 3 3	31 8 0	1,589 8 11	23	26	6	2	57	8 7 3
Buldana— Do	1	1	28	32	28	29	14	15	5 5 0	5 9 9	245 9 6	4				4	8 7 3
Amraoti { Do	4	6	138	198	135	184	100	147	27 14 9	33 7 6	845 9 10	12	21	22	5	60	4 9 6
Amraoti { Municipal	3	3	162	174	138	180	99	126	27 5 9	35 11 9	1,227 11 1	19	16	9	6	50	6 13 1
Wun—Government	1	1	18	28	27	19	19	12	5 12 6	1 11 0	92 7 7						4 13 10
Ellichpur—Do	2	4	59	124	58	122	41	84	8 15 6	13 10 6	737 5 4	1	5	2	2	10	6 0
Total	31	34	953	1,134	895	1,075	556	698	154 4 6	170 14 0	6,800 2 6	101	95	49	16	261	6 5 2
									Total for 1885 86 ..		6,807 15 5	160	83	36	5	284	7 9 8

On the 31st of March there were 34 schools and 1,134 pupils, against 31 and 953 respectively at the close of the previous year Five new schools were opened—two in Amraoti, two in Ellichpur, and one in Akola, and two schools were closed—one in the Buldana and one in the Akola District.

While the number on the roll has increased by 19 per cent. only, the average number on the monthly rolls and the average daily attendance through the year are shown to have been respectively 20 per cent. and 26 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. The amount of the fees collected increased accordingly from Rs. 154-4-6 to Rs. 170-14-0. But though the number of schools and scholars has increased, the total number of passes

fell from 284 to 261. It will be observed that it was only under the 1st standard the passed pupils were fewer, and it is satisfactory to note that the decrease of 59 in that standard was lessened to nearly one-half by increased numbers of passes under the higher standards The number that passed the 3rd and 4th standards is shown to have been 49 and 16 respectively, against 36 and 5 in the preceding year.

In the Educational Report for 1885-86 it was stated that the Municipal Committee of Amraoti intended to place their principal school for girls under a female teacher In July last the appointment was made, and the Deputy Educational Inspector has reported on it as follows.—"A very important change was effected as regards the Marathi female school No. I. In place of the former schoolmaster on Rs. 20, a head mistress on Rs. 30 was employed in July last. Opportunity has since been taken of the first assistant master's vacancy to appoint an assistant mistress So, of the three teachers sanctioned for the school, two are females and one a male. A male teacher on the staff is considered to be necessary for out-door work. * * * It is perhaps too soon to say as to the advantages the appointment of a head mistress has effected in the school. So far none very marked has been apparent. Grown-up girls who were thought to have been kept back for want of a female teacher have not made their appearance. In the teaching there has not been any great improvement Attendance has gone down some time since, though the present number on the roll is fair for the three teachers on the establishment of the school." The Educational Inspector says "The Amraoti Municipal Committee have taken a lead by appointing a trained mistress to their girls' school No 1, and I am glad to find that the mistress has succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of the townsmen and in raising the standard of instruction in her school" I concur in the opinion that the standard of instruction has been raised I saw the school a few days before the mistress was appointed, and also some months after her appointment, and I was glad to observe considerable improvement in the quality of instruction imparted.

The Akola Deputy Educational Inspector thus reports on the two schools at Allegaon and Keliweli which were mentioned in the last annual report as having been placed under schoolmistresses. "There are, as before stated, two schoolmistresses at Allegaon and Keliweli, both the wives of the local schoolmasters. They work with willingness, and devote their whole time and attention towards the education of their charge." The Akola Municipal Committee have recently applied for the services of a trained mistress from Poona.

The present state of female education

61. The present state of female education in the province is shown in the following statement:—

Institutions	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils attending			Number of passes in Standards					
		Female schools.	Boys' schools	Total	I	II	III.	IV.	V	Total.
Government Schools	28	845	169	1,014	85	76	4	9	..	*211
Municipal do. ...	6	289		289	25	23	10	7	...	65
Aided do. .	4	90	16	106	3	1	1	1	...	6
Private do. ..	...	. .	14	14	..	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	1,224	199	1,423	113	100	52	17	..	282
Total for 1885-86 ..	34	1,037	165	1,202	178	88	38	7	3	314

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys' schools.

The table shows four aided schools in addition to the Government and Municipal schools given in the previous table, making a total of 38 female schools in the province. The corresponding table in the last annual report showed three private schools which have since been closed.

The four aided schools are two small schools aided for the first time in the past year—one in the Wun and the other in the Amraoti District; a new school at Akolkhed in the Akola District, raised by the President of the School Committee and conducted by the wife of the master of the local Marathi school; and the Mission school kept by missionary ladies at Basim, which was re-opened in May last year after having been closed for six months.

These four schools had an attendance of 90 girls. The total number of pupils in all classes of schools advanced from 1,202 in the previous year to 1,423. The number of passed pupils under the 1st standard fell from 178 to 113, but increased numbers are shown to have passed under all the higher standards except the fifth, in which no girls passed, though three had passed in 1885-86.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(*a*) Europeans and Eurasians.

65. During the year under report a school was opened at Yeotmal for European and Eurasian children. It is attended by 12 pupils, of whom 6 are girls. A grant-in-aid of Rs 65 to the school has been sanctioned on the understanding that an equivalent sum is contributed by the parents or guardians of the children who attend, or by those who have the management of the institution. The managing committee have agreed to abide by all the conditions required by the Berar Grant-in-Aid Rules Towards the close of the year another application was received and submitted to the Resident for a grant-in-aid to a European and Eurasian school to be opened in Akola by the ladies of the American Mission. The grant has not yet been sanctioned, as certain information called for by the Resident has still to be received.

Within the current year the Resident has been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 150 per mensem, Rs. 100 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 50 from the Amraoti Town Fund, on condition that the subscriptions do not fall below Rs. 50, in aid of a school for European and Eurasian boys and girls to be opened shortly in Amraoti by the Missionary Priests of the congregation of St. Francis de Sales. A building grant of Rs 3,375 has also been sanctioned by the Resident, being half the total expenditure already incurred by the promoters of the school. It is expected that 29 children will attend at the opening of the school. The fee is to be Rs. 2 for each child, except in the case of children in circumstances requiring special consideration.

(*b*) Mahomedans

66. The standards of study for Hindustani girls' schools referred to in paragraph 71 of the last annual report as under consideration were received during the past year from the Mahomedan members of the Provincial Text-book Committee and submitted for the Resident's sanction along with the revised standards for Mahomedan boys' schools. In the latter, Marathi has been introduced as a compulsory subject from the third standard.

Statistics of Hindustani schools.

67. The following table contains the statistics of Government and Municipal Hindustani schools :—

District.	No. of schools on 31st March						No. of scholars on 31st March						No of pupils examined and passed under Standards															
	1886.			1887.			1886.			1887.			I.		II.		III		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Examined	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed	Examined.	Passed.	Examined	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Akola. Government	15		15	15		15	729		729	729		729	147	118	89	64	49	35	32	18	31	9	13	8	7	5	308	257
Akola. Municipal	2		2	3	1	4	164		164	310	27	346	96	39	36	25	30	15	26	7							178	86
Buldana—Government	14	2	16	14	2	16	660	62	722	745	64	809	140	74	93	57	87	47	35	19	16	13					371	210
Basim—Government	4		4	4		4	269		269	258		258	47	19	21	15	23	11	21	15							111	60
Amraoti. Government	14	1	15	15	2	17	749	40	789	760	87	847	123	76	87	60	80	49	31	19	9	4	10	4	8	5	348	217
Amraoti. Municipal	2	1	3	2	1	3	140	40	180	143	45	188	32	23	25	16	12	7	13	4							82	50
Wun—Government	4		4	4		4	176		176	164		164	30	9	21	7	12	4	7	4	3	2					73	26
Ellichpur. Government	9		9	9	2	11	448		448	427	60	487	76	49	45	32	47	21	23	9	6	5					196	116
Ellichpur. Municipal	1		1	2		2	154		154	149		149	27	13	18	8	10	14	12	7	11	5					87	47
Total	65	4	69	68	8	76	3,489	142	3,631	3,694	283	3,977	703	420	438	284	359	203	200	102	76	38	23	12	15	10	1,814	1,069
Total for 1885-86													664	426	432	356	309	212	208	116	42	31	16	12	6	5	1,737	1,160

The numbers of schools and scholars on the 31st March were 76 and 3,977, against 69 and 3,631 respectively at the close of the previous year.

In the table the Mahomedan boys in the Amraoti High School and in the Training College have not been included, but taking into account 16 pupils studying the high school and 86 the middle school course, the total number of Mahomedans in all classes of schools under public management advanced from 5,292 in the previous year to 5,708. The total number of Mahomedan boys in schools under private management was 625, against 588 in 1885-86.

From the table it appears that, while the total number examined under all standards rose from 1,737 to 1,814, the number that passed fell from 1,160 to 1,069, and that this falling off was general under all standards, except the 5th, 6th, and 7th, and even in these the proportion of those who passed to the numbers examined was not as high as in the preceding year. At the same time it is gratifying to observe the increased number of passes under the highest standard of the middle school course. As some of the District Deputy Inspectors have stated, the falling off in the number of passes is due, not to any deterioration in the condition of the Hindustani schools, but to a change in the examining officer. Mr. Azimudin, B.A., having been, as already stated, appointed Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector, *vice* Mr. Mahomed Hussain deceased, examined all the Urdu schools in the province this year. The percentage of Mahomedan pupils to the Mahomedan population of school-going age is 41·3 in the case of males, and 2·4 in the case of females. The corresponding percentages for the Hindus are respectively 19·2 and ·6. The number of Mahomedan pupils in Government and Municipal Marathi schools has decreased from 1,815 to 1,779.

(c) Aborigines.

68. There are only two schools for the aboriginal races—one at Chikalda and one at Katkumbh in the Melghat Taluk. On the 31st March the total number of pupils attending schools in the province was 56, against 43 on the last day of the preceding year. In the annual examinations six pupils passed the 1st standard, three the 2nd, and one the 3rd.

Low castes.

69. The following statement shows the number of low-caste pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March :—

District.	Number of low-caste pupils on the 31st March.				
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Akola	187	222	324	426	505
Buldana	75	94	127	118	157
Basim	95	81	86	98	116
Amraoti	117	123	171	226	295
Wun	72	71	63	96	70
Ellichpur	100	86	132	213	201
Total ...	646	677	903	1,177	1,344

It will be observed that there has been an increase of 167 in the number of low-caste pupils, the total number on the 31st March being 1,344, against 1,177 at the close of the previous year.

All the districts contribute to the increase except Wun and Ellichpur, which show a slight decrease. There is one boy in the Akola High School, 88 boys are attending middle-class schools, and there are 1,250 boys in Government and Municipal primary schools. There are also five girls attending Government female schools. The progress of the low-caste pupils in our schools is shown in the following table :—

Schools.	Standard I.			Standard II.			Standard III.			Standard IV.			Standard V.			Standard VI.			Standard VII.			Total.		
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 3rd March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.
Government. Middle schools—Boys... ...	11	11	44	10	8	14	8	7	12	2	1	11	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	34	30	88
Government. Primary schools. Boys.	137	80	902	102	59	204	43	24	113	11	7	58	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	296	173	1,183
Government. Primary schools. Girls.	.	.	5	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Municipal Primary schools—Boys	13	10	37	2	2	19	2	2	5	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	19	15	67
Total	161	101	988	114	69	237	53	33	130	15	9	75	6	6	9	...	...	3	.	...	1	349	218	1,343

The table shows fair progress, the number of passes in all standards bearing a fair proportion to the number examined.

VIII.—Private Schools.

70. The character of "private schools" in Berar has been described in my previous reports. "Private schools" are defined to be those institutions which have not adopted the curriculum prescribed by the department and which do not present any pupils for public examination. In Berar the majority of the indigenous schools offer pupils for examination in the prescribed standards, and are therefore styled "public institutions under private management." The others, which do not serve any public purpose and in which the boys are only taught to repeat the Koran, Vedas, or multiplication tables without understanding anything, are included under this head. On the

31st March last there were 26 private schools with 340 pupils as shown in the following table:—

Schools	Number of schools.			Number of scholars		
	Advanced	Elementary	Total.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Total
Hindu schools	1	14	15	5	154	159
Mahomedan schools ...	10	1	11	178	3	181
Total ...	11	15	26	183	157	340
Total for 1885-86 ..	3	27	30	68	403	471

IX —Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature.

Work done by the Text-book Committee.

71. The Text-book Committee has done considerable amount of work during the year under report. Sixteen books were on hand on the 1st April 1886, and five more were sent to the Committee during the year. Of these 21 books, 12 were reported on by the Committee. Two of these were departmental text-books, *viz*, the *Marathi Second Book* and *Geography of Berar*, to both of which certain additions have been proposed Of the remaining ten books, a sheet of Animal Drawing and a Manual of Physical Geography and Astronomy were approved of by the Committee. Mr. Gokhale's History of India and Mr. Vaidya's translation of the Sanitary Primer were recommended to be revised, and the rest were generally condemned. *Tashriul Haraf*, an Urdu work by Meer Kamar Ali, forwarded by you for opinion, was approved of by two of the Mahomedan members, but the other two condemned it, and the majority considered the price of the book prohibitive.

Book depôts.

72. The number of book depôts has undergone no change during the year under report. There is one central book depôt and 28 branch depôts in towns and large villages in all the districts

Stock account of the depôt.

73. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1886-87 is as follows :—

Receipts.

	Copies.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
Balance on 31st March 1886 ...	134,290 ...	20,790 14 9
Books and maps purchased during the year	72,398 ...	13,516 1 2
Total ...	206,688 ...	34,306 15 11

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year	89,989 ...	15,083 10 4
Balance on 31st March 1887 ...	116,699 ...	19,223 5 7
Total ...	206,688 ...	34,306 15 11

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below :—

Language	Balance on 31st March 1886		Books and maps purchased and printed during the year		Total.		Books and maps sold during the year		Balance on 31st March 1887.	
	Copies	Amount	Copies	Amount	Copies	Amount	Copies	Amount	Copies	Amount
		Rs a p		Rs a p		Rs a. p		Rs a p		Rs a p.
English	11,224	5,548 14 0	8,537	2,804 11 8	19,761	8,353 9 8	7,654	2,724 12 0	12,107	5,628 13 2
Marathi	111,192	14,376 4 0	60,231	10,114 2 6	171,423	22,490 6 6	76,771	11,215 3 4	94,652	11,275 3 2
Sanskrit	2,722	967 0 0	250	112 8 0	2,972	1,079 8 0	450	201 14 0	2,522	877 10 0
Persian	465	106 12 9	200	12 8 0	665	119 4 9	56	6 11 0	609	112 9 9
Urdu	8,687	1,792 0 0	3,180	472 3 0	11,867	2,264 3 0	5,058	935 1 6	6,809	1,329 1 6
Total	134,290	20,790 14 9	72,398	13,516 1 2	206,688	34,306 15 11	89,988	15,083 10 4	116,699	19,223 5 7

74. The distribution of school-books to the schools in the province is carried on by the central book depôt and its branches in a satisfactory manner It will be observed that the cost of books sold exceeds the cost of books purchased by Rs 1,567-9-2, and consequently the balance of stock has decreased by this amount. The cost of maintaining the depôt may be calculated as follows :—Books of the selling price of Rs. 15,083 10-4 were sold during the year. The profit on this sale cannot, of course, be exactly ascertained, as more books were sold during the year than were purchased, and some were sold from the balance of previous years. On observing the transactions of the last four years, I find that on an average the depôt gets 15·3 per cent profit on the books purchased and printed, and thus the profit made by the sale of this year would amount to about Rs. 2,307. Now the expenditure on account of the depôt during 1886-87 was as follows :—

	Rs	a	p
Cost of establishment	1,571	9	0
Contingencies	663	9	3
Commission paid to branch book depôt keepers ...	395	9	2
Total ...	2,630	11	5
Deduct profit ...	2,307	0	0
Cost to Government ...	323	11	5

75 The cash account of the depôt is as follows :—

Receipts.

Balance on 31st March 1886	1	15	5
Sale proceeds of books during 1886-87	15,083	10	4
Do. of broken boxes	26	10	0
Do. of Berar School Paper and Sanitary Primer.	0	9	6
Registration fee	2	0	0
Total ...	15,114	13	3

Disbursements.

Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books...	14,689	8	11
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of broken boxes	26	10	0
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of Berar School Paper and Sanitary Primer	0	9	6
Registration fee	2	0	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers ...	395	9	2
Cash in hand	0	7	8
Total ...	15,114	13	3

Literature.

76. Thirteen books were registered during the year under Act XXV of 1867. Twelve of these were monthly numbers of the *Berar School Paper* in Marathi, and one

was *a hand-book* in English on the Civil Account Code. Two of the numbers of the School Paper, *viz.*, those for April and May, were printed at the *Pramoda Sindhu Press*, Amraoti, and the rest at the *Shudha Varhadi Press*, Akola. The English book was printed at the Akola *Vaidarbha Press*.

During the year under report Mr. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde, B.A., LL.B., was appointed by the Resident a member of the Committee for encouraging vernacular literature. There are at present two works in circulation among the members of the Committee, one of which, *viz.*, Marathi translation of Banabhatt's Kadumbari, was referred to in the last year's Report, and the other, Risallah Ahmadi, a treatise on telegraph, railway signals, &c., was received during the year. The *Agricultural Manual* mentioned in paragraph 82 of the Report for 1885-86 is also under circulation among the Deputy Commissioners. A reward of Rs. 75 was sanctioned by the Resident for *Madan Manjari*, by Mr. Ganesh Anant Vaidya, and reports have been submitted recommending rewards for *Putalabai*, by Mr. Chintamanrao Apte, and *Hausika*, by Mr. Pandurung Shastri Parkhi. Another work named *Sumitra* was returned to its author, as the majority of the Committee did not consider it worthy of any patronage.

Public libraries.

77. There were on the 31st March last 28 public libraries or reading-rooms, against 18 at the close of the previous year. Twelve reading-rooms were started during the year under report: six in the Akola District, two in Amraoti, two in Ellichpur, and one in each of the districts of Buldana and Basim. The libraries at Chikhli and Pathur were closed, and thus there was a net increase of ten. It may be mentioned that no books have been purchased for the majority of the new reading-rooms, but the subscribers content themselves with reading newspapers which have been subscribed. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that taste for some kind of reading is being created, and I am glad to report that most of these reading-rooms are reported to have been started through the exertions of our schoolmasters. The usual information regarding the libraries and reading-rooms is given in the following statement:—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year.	Rates of subscription.	Average monthly income.		Number of books in the library.	Number of books issued to subscribers during the year.	Number of newspapers and periodicals.	
				Subscription.	Grants from Town or Municipal Fund.			Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	English.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Akola	Akola	52	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	35 0 0	10 0 0	230	181	13	6
	Akot	25	Re. 1. As. 8, As. 4	15 0 0	...	249	40	9	1
	Khamgaon Reading Club	...	...	...	...	317	...	...	...
	Khamgaon	23	As. 8, As. 6, As. 4	55 12 0	...	75	25	9	...
	Shegaon	3	As. 4	0 12 0	...	...	...	4	...
	Jalgaon	20	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	13 10 0	...	101	19	9	2
	Balapur Fort	20	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	7 0 0	...	34	25	8	2
	Kurankhed	...	As. 4	22 8 0	...	...	...	2	...
	Rail	10	As. 2	2 0 0	...	10	20	6	...
	Dahihanda	25	As. 4, As. 2	4 0 0	...	8	...	6	...
	Kelaveli	30	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	50 0 0	...	64	410	7	...
	Allegaon	8	As. 4	16 0 0	...	40	4	6	...
	Balapur Peth	35	As. 8, As. 4, As. 2	8 4 0	...	45	100	4	...
Buldana	Mehkar	28	Re 1, As. 8, As. 4	9 12 0	...	258	25	4	...
	Malkapur	22	Re.1, As. 8, As. 4	* 9 8 0	...	175	50	2	1
	Pimpalgaon Raja	44	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, As. 2	8 10 0	...	6	4	5	...
	Buldana	35	Re 1, As. 8, As. 4	8 0 0	...	100	15	5	1
Basim	Basim	13	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	8 0 0	10 0 0	538	100	8	2
	Risod Reading-room	5	As. 6	1 14 0	...	...	...	7	...
Amraoti	Amraoti	123	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	41 0 4	25 0 0	931	2,091	31	11
	Talegaon	29	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4,	14 10 8	...	...	...	15	3
	Mangrul Dastagir	10	Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 per year.	7 0 0	...	...	...	10	...
Wun	Yeotmal	35	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	† 18 12 0	10 0 0	120	24	9	5
	Wun	20	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, As. 2	6 0 0	...	96	80	6	...
Ellichpur	Ellichpur Cantonment	38	Rs 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	21 4 0	...	522	148	24	4
	Ellichpur City	22	As. 8, As. 4	6 4 0	...	...	...	8	...
	Daryapur	29	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	13 1 4	...	41	20	8	1
	Anjangaon	30	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4	8 8 0	...	...	...	9	...

* A donation of Rs. 66 made to the library.
† A special subscription of Rs. 106 was raised during the year

The library at Amraoti continues to be in the most prosperous state, and I am glad to state that, in addition to the good name it has got, it is about to secure a local habitation. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports that the building of a proper house has been commenced, and that the local municipality has promised to contribute one-sixth of the estimated cost of Rs 6,000. The library at Akola is reported to be in a healthy state. Though the number of subscribers has increased only by two (from 50 to 52), the amount of monthly subscriptions has risen from 25 to 35 rupees. While the old reading club at Khamgaon has been neglected by some people, others have started a library under the name of *Mitrotkarsha*, which appears to be in a very flourishing condition inasmuch as its monthly subscriptions amount to Rs. 55-12-0, which are the highest in the province. Most of the other old libraries are either in a declining state or are in the same condition as they were last year.

Press.

78. Three newspapers have been added to the Berar Press, two of which are written in Marathi and one in Hindi. One of the Marathi papers, named *Varhad Darpan*, is printed and published at Telhara in the Akola District, and the other, *Shuddha Varhadi*, at Akola The Hindi paper entitled *Sajan Sudhapan* is printed and published at Telhara. The agricultural magazine called *Shetkari* is now printed at Poona instead of at Amraoti, but it continues to be published at the head-quarters of the province. The usual information regarding the printing presses is given in the following statement :—

District.	Name of Press	Name of Publisher	Publications thereat		Remarks
			Newspapers	Periodicals	
Akola	Varhad Samachar	Narayan Khanderao	Varhad Samachar	None	Weekly paper. Annual subscription, Rs. 5
	Vaidarbha	Vyankatesh Ramchandra	Vaidarbha	None	Do do Rs 4
	Shuddha Varhadi	Hari Ramchandra	Shuddha Varhadi	Berar School Paper	Do do Rs 4 Berar School Paper A monthly magazine published by the Educational Department
	Guna Sindhu	Baijanath Abhyankaran	Sajan Sudhapana and Varhad Darpana.	None	Weekly papers Annual subscription, Rs 2-13-0 Sajan Sudhapana is written in Hindi, and Varhad Darpana in Marathi
Amraoti	Pramoda Sindhu	Yeshwant Govind	Pramoda Sindhu	Do	Weekly paper Annual subscription, Rs 8 13-0
	Albion Press	Bapurao Vithal	None	Do	The press performs only job work
Ellichpur	Suryakanta ...	Waman Narayan	Suryakanta	Do	Weekly paper Annual subscription, Rs 2 8-0

Amraoti elocution gathering

79. The Amraoti elocution gathering was held this year from the 24th to the 27th December. The subjects on which candidates for prizes were invited to deliver addresses were (1) "The present condition of the industries and manufactures of the country, and the necessity or otherwise of special scientific training for encouraging the existing industries and starting new ones;" (2) "The present social relations of Hindus and Mahomedans and the way in which, in their present circumstances, they should behave with one another and with Government for their own good and that of the country;" (3) "What is the natural condition of the mind, what purifies it and what makes it impure?", (4) "The necessity of having a *Sarvajanik Sabha*." The third subject was given out only a short time before the hour fixed. Out of the 20 candidates who delivered addresses, four obtained prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 100. The subscriptions of the year amounted to Rs 276-12-0, of which Rs. 174-11-3 were spent in rewards and other expenses. The balance, as usual, was credited to the funds of the City Library.

Educational Conference

80. According to the orders of the Resident, the Educational Conference was held this year at Akola on the 4th of November and the three following days. As in the previous year, the meetings of the teachers were attended by many outsiders who take interest in education. Mr and Mrs. Fuller and Miss Sisson of the American Mission, the Reverend Sidoba Misal, Manager of the

Aided Mission Schools at Amraoti, the Vice President and members of the Akola Municipality, educated pleaders, and editors of newspapers at Akola and Amraoti were present at one or more meetings of the Conference. In obedience to the instructions of the Resident referred to in the last year's Report, circle gatherings have been started throughout the province, and the Presidents of those gatherings were present at the meetings of the Edutional Conference in November last.

At the meetings of the central association some important subjects were discussed. A very instructive essay on technical education was read by Mr. Krishnaji Malhar Paithankar, Third Assistant Master in the Akola High School; an essay on drawing was read by Mr. Narayan Bandoji, Drawing Master in the Akola High School; and a lecture on "History and how to teach it" was delivered by Mr. Shridar Ramchandra Pimpalkhare, Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Amraoti. All these lectures were followed by discussion, and some useful resolutions were adopted by the schoolmasters regarding the teaching of these subjects. The question of opening night-classes for labourers and others who cannot read and write was discussed, and it was resolved that all the masters of the day-schools should endeavour, by every means in their power, to spread education amongst the poor who cannot attend schools during the day. This resolution seems to have had some slight effect, inasmuch as, in the course of my last tour, I observed some spontaneous efforts made by masters and school committees in this direction. In addition to the night-school established at Akola through the exertions of the Reverend Mr. Fuller and others, I saw such schools successfully started as private institutions at Kurankhed and Sanglood in the Akola District.

As in 1885-86, classes were taught before the assembly in different subjects by some selected masters. Mr. Vinayak Atmaram, the then First Assistant Master in the Middle School at Basim, taught translation; Mr. Chikote, Head Master of the Balapur Anglo-Vernacular School, taught the theory of proportion; Mr. Damle, Head Master of the Ellichpur Cantonment School, taught a poetical lesson; and Mr. Vishnu Mahadeo, Head Master of the School at Shegaon, a scientific lesson. The teaching before the large assembly was, of course, undertaken by experienced and skilful teachers, and it had, I doubt not, a very beneficial effect on the assembly.

In addition to the above, an essay on "Reading" was read by Mr. Rohankhedkar, B.A., First Assistant Master in the Akola High School, and a very instructive and entertaining lecture was delivered by Mr. Govindrao Khot, L. M. & S., "On the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the eye."

Circle gatherings.

81. As stated above, meetings of the masters of village and town schools have been organized with the sanction of the Resident. The reports of the proceedings of these meetings are forwarded to the District Deputy Educational Inspectors, who send them on to the Educational Inspector. If the latter officer sees anything in them worth communicating to me, he does so. Mr. Mahajani thus reports on these gatherings: "Each district has now been divided into circles, and two or three gatherings of masters have taken place. The circle gatherings follow the lines laid down by the Central Teachers' Association. The masters discuss important educational subjects, upon which some of them read essays in the first instance, actually teach classes and exchange personal experience. The senior teachers generally take the lead and help their juniors with sound advice. Some of the gatherings have discussed such questions as female education, the advantages of establishing night-classes, the best means of inducing the school committees to take interest in their work, &c. On the whole, I should think these gatherings are doing well, and have an immense potential power of advancing the cause of education if they are well directed."

X —Recommendations of the Education Commission.

82 In my last Report it was stated that most of the recommendations of the Education Commission, which had not been anticipated in the province, and which could be adopted in the present condition of Berar, were being carried out. Little, therefore, could be done in the year 1886-87 worth recording in this Report. The chief thing to be accomplished in the province is the extension of primary education by opening new departmental schools and encouraging indigenous institutions; and this we are doing as far as the condition of the people and the funds at our disposal permit. The little, however, that has been done during the year in the way of carrying out the spirit of the recommendations of the Commission may be briefly stated as follows:—

Indigenous Education.

The Grant-in-Aid Rules have again been revised and made more liberal (*vide* the modifications and new rules given in paragraph 47).

The supervision and management of the departmental and indigenous primary schools within the municipal limits of Khamgaon was made over to the Municipal Board during the year (*vide* paragraph 4).

Primary Education.

Nineteen primary (cess) schools were opened during the year (*vide* paragraph 37).

A plan of cheap school-houses was sanctioned this year by the Resident on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District (*vide* paragraph 54).

Standards for primary schools have been revised, and practical subjects have been introduced into them (*vide* paragraphs 41 and 43).

At the Educational Conference the advisability of starting night-schools was discussed, and some night-schools have been started as private institutions (*vide* paragraph 80).

Secondary Education.

The spirit of the recommendation of the Education Commission, that the means of secondary education be provided only where adequate local co-operation is forthcoming, has been carried out this year in two ways: (1) The teaching of high school standards was introduced into the middle schools in those places in which the people had paid in advance one year's salaries of the additional teachers whose appointment was necessitated by the introduction of the new classes; and (2) the Resident has sanctioned the introduction of the middle course including English and the appointment of an English teacher in the primary schools in those localities in which the people concerned have promised to pay fees at higher than the usual rates so as to cover the cost of the new teacher (*vide* paragraphs 32 and 42).

Internal Administration of the Education Department.

A proposal for raising fees in secondary schools accompanied by recommendations for exempting a certain percentage of pupils and poorer classes was sanctioned by the Resident. A similar proposal was sanctioned in the case of primary schools in all localities except those which district officers may consider backward (*vide* paragraph 47).

Classes requiring special treatment—Mahomedans.

Standards for Mahomedan primary schools were revised, and Marathi, the official vernacular, has been introduced into them (*vide* paragraph 43).

Female Education.

The example set by the Amraoti Municipality in appointing a trained female teacher for their girls' school has led the Municipal Committee at Akola to apply for a trained mistress, and I have applied for the services of one from the Female Training College at Poona (*vide* paragraph 63).

Conclusion.

83. As stated in paragraph 17, I was on three months' privilege leave from the 20th of March to the 19th ultimo. Mr Aitken, the Head Master of the Akola High School, who officiated for me, wrote the greater portion of this Report; but as the statement of expenditure for March had not been received from the Comptroller before the 20th of June, he was not able to write the paragraphs describing the financial condition of the department, nor did he write the last three sections. After I resumed charge of the office, I supplied the omissions and made such alterations in what had been written as I considered necessary, but the greater portion of what Mr. Aitken wrote has remained unchanged, and I cannot conclude this Report without stating that, if Mr. Aitken had not offered to relieve me of much of the work, it would have been necessary for me to obtain the permission of the Resident to write the Report in Poona, where I passed my leave, or I should have taken a much longer time in submitting it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

SHRIRAM B. JATAR,

Director of Public Instruction,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year* 1886-87.
(*For details see* GENERAL TABLE III.)

Area and population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions		Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles	No. of towns* and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	Allother Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17,711	Towns . . 34 Villages 5,551 Total... 5,585	Males... 1,380,492 Females 1,292,181 Total ..2,672,673	Institutions—For males..	...	...	26	897	1	...	924	11	15	950	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 17	
			For females	...	...	...	38	...	...	38	...	...	38	·68	
			Total ..	...	...	26	935	1	...	962	11	15	988	17·7	
			Scholars—Males ...	...	...	4,688	37,124	96	...	41,908	173	157	42,238	Male scholars to male population of school-going age† 20·4	
			Females ...	...	...	7	1,406	...	...	1,413	10	...	1,423	Female scholars to female population of school-going age† ... ·73	
			Total ...	...	...	4,695	38,530	96	...	43,321	183	157	43,661	10·89	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. II.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1886-87.

(*For details see* GENERAL TABLE IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction. §							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction §									Remarks.
	University Education		School Education, General		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection	Scholarships.	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Public Instruction	
	Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other special Schools											
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males	...	..	78,230	2,02,199	9,640	...	2,90,069	...	18,037	28,608	9,321	55,009	7,970	4,484	1,23,429	4,20,574	
For females	...	...	..	7,076	...	.	7,076										
Total ...	...	.	78,230	2,09,275	9,640	...	2 97,145	...	18,037	28.608	9,321	55,009	7,970	4,484	1,23,429	4,20,574	
2. (*a*.) Percentages* of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction ...	..	..	27 1	36 2	3 9	...	67 3	...	7·4	11 4	3 8	9 8	...	·02	32·6	...	
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	·06	72·6	...	...	72 7	...	...	·7	...	25·06	...	1 4	27 2	...	
(*c*.) Percentages* of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction ..	...	...	2 8	87·8	...	...	90·7	...	...	...	...	9·2	...	...	9·2	...	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	18 6	49 7	2 2	...	70·6	...	4·2	6·8	2·2	13·07	1 8	1 06	29·3	...	
3 Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		Rs a. p.										
Departmental Institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	14 8 0	2 12 1	102 8 10	...	4 11 2										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	..	0 1 0	2 9 8	...	..	2 4 4										
Total cost ...	...	.	17 4 3	5 15 7	102 8 10	...	7 14 0										
Municipal Schools.‡ { Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	.	...	.	. .	...											
{ Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	...	2 10 5	..	...	2 10 5										
Total cost ...	.	..	..	5 7 9	...	.	5 7 9										
Aided Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	.	...	...	1 14 11	...	.	1 14 11										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	0 1 10	...	...	0 1 10										
Total cost ...	...	.	...	4 12 1	...	...	4 12 1										
Unaided Institutions .. Total cost .	..	...	...	3 12 11	...	...	3 12 11										
All Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	.	14 8 0	2 6 4	102 8 10	..	4 3 4										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.	.	0 1 0	2 4 11	..	...	2 5 0										
Total cost .	...	...	17 4 3	5 11 5	102 8 10	...	7 10 8										

*The percentages required for 2 [*a*], 2 [*b*], 2 [*c*], are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively, of General Table IV

†The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII

§Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. III.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1886-87.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.																				Grand Total of public institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March.	No. of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.						
	Under Public Management.												Under Private Management.																		
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards				Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Parsees.	Others.	
	No. of institutions.	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of institutions.	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	No of institutions.	No of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance	No of Institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27-a	27-b	27-c	27-d	27-e	27-f	27-g
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																
School Education, General. — For Boys—English ..	26	a4,695	4,219	3,227	..	..	.	.		...		..	.	..	...	...	.		..		26	4,695	2,165	742	4,749		9	4,367	309	10	..	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																																
For Boys	543	b28,924	27,548	19,618	16	2,113	1,887	1,393		..	..		240	c ,091	4,908	3,974	98	d1,178	1,095	978	897	37,306	12	5	37,433	12	49	31,676	5,545	1	23	...
For Girls . .	28	845	803	512	6	289	272	186	.		.		4	90	91	71	..		.		38	1,224			1,224		22	913	289	...		.
Total ..	571	29,769	28,351	20,130	22	2,402	2,159	1,579	.		..	..	244	5,181	4,999	4,045	98	1,178	1,095	978	935	38,530	12	5	38,657	12	71	32,589	5,834	1	23	.
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																
School Education, Special—Training Schools for Masters	1	f96	94	82		.	...	..	.	.	.	...		.		..		...	.	.	1	96	..	17	96	.		78	18	.	..	...
Total .	1	96	94	82	..		...	...							.	...	..	...		.	1	96	.	17	96		.	78	18		...	.
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction . ..	598	34,560	32,664	23,439	22	2,402,	2,159	1,579	...		...	..	244	5,181	4,999	4,045	98	1,178	1,095	978	962	943,321	2,177	764	43,502	12	80	37,064	6,161	11	23	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... 1. ADVANCED TEACHING— [a] Arabic or Persian																					f0	e178	...	178	...	..	.	...	178	...	...	..
[b] Sanskrit																					1	5	..	5	...	..	.	...	5	..	...	...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—a vernacular only or mainly ... { For Boys																					15	157	..	...	157	..	...	145	12	...	...	...
For Girls ..																					.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Total																					26	h340	...	183	157	.	..	150	190	...	.	...
Grand Total ..																					988	43,661	2,177	947	43,659	12	80	37,184	6,351	11	23	...

a. Includes 7 girls and excludes 4 pupil-teachers attending the Anglo-Marathi school at Mehkar.
b. Includes 162 girls and excludes 16 pupil-teachers attending four of the primary schools.
c. Includes 16 girls.
d. Includes 4 girls.
e. Includes 10 girls.
f. Includes 20 pupil-teacher attending other institutions.
g. Includes 189 girls in boys' schools.
h. Include 10 do. do.
199 Total girls in boys' schools.

General Table No. IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of Expenditure.	Public															
	Under Public Management.															
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.								
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.
1	2-a	2-b	2-c	2-d	2-e	2-f	2	3-a	3-b	3-c	3 d	3-e	3-f	3	4-a	4-b
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.																
School Education, General. — For Boys—English ...	65,702	71	220	11,884	353	...	78,230	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	65,702	71	220	11,884	353	...	78,230	...	...				..		...	
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	77,282	70,162	329	15,332	1,434	..	1,64,539	...	3,615	4,836	1,542	...	...	9,993	...	..
„ Girls	905	3,298	144	549	55	...	4,951		681	897	271	...	...	1,849	...	...
Total ..	78,187	73,460	473	15,881	1,489	...	1,69,490	..	4,296	5,733	1,813	...	...	11,842	...	.
School Education,—Special.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters.	9,640	...	.	..	...	...	9,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	9,640	..	...	...	...	..	9,640	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	(a)1,437	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Secondary Schools ...	7,848	...	...	...	...	...	7,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	(b)36	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Buildings	23,810	26,861	...	...	3,565	...	54,236	...	...	703	...	...	...	703	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only.)	...	...	..	6,877	504	...	7,381	...	...	...	585	...	...	585	...	
Miscellaneous	(c)00	(d)1,601	...	1,542	504	...	3,707	...	...	...	743	...	...	743	...	...
Total ...	33,191	28,462	...	8,419	4,573	...	74,645	...	...	703	1,328	...	...	2,031	...	..
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1,80,720	1,01,993	693	36,184	6,415	...	3,32,005	...	4,296	6,436	3,141	...	...	13,873	...	...

(a) Scholarships in the Arts Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.
(b) Scholarships in the Madras Agricultural class.
(c) Includes—

	Rs.
Encouragement to Vernacular Literature ...	+ 125
Printing	+ 320
Book Depôt	— 445
Total ...	00

TION.

in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1886-87.

Institutions.																				
Maintained by Native States					Under Private Management.										Total Expenditure from					
					Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.								
Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
4-c	4-d	4-e	4-f	4	5-a	5-b	5-c	5-d	5-e	5-f	5	6-a	6-b	6-c	6	7-a	7-b	7-c	7-d	7-e	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	63,702	71	220	11,884	353	78,230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,702	71	220	11,884	353	78,230
...	...	...	...	...	9,680	120	459	12,703	535	...	23,497	4,169	1	...	4,170	86,902	73,897	5,624	33,746	1,970	2,02,139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	905	3,979	1,041	1,096	55	7,076
...	...	...	...	...	9,680	120	459	12,979	535	...	23,773	4,169	1	...	4,170	87,807	77,876	6,665	34,842	2,025	2,09,275
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,640	...	...	...	...	9,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,640	...	...	...	...	9,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,037	...	...	...	...	18,037
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,857	751	...	...	...	28,608
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	...	...	...	...	1,437
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,848	...	...	...	...	7,848
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	23,810	26,961	703	...	3,635	55,009
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,462	508	7,970
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	60	1,601	...	2,285	538	4,494
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108	...	...	...	...	70,065	29,213	703	9,747	4,681	1,23,429
...	...	...	...	...	9,680	120	459	12,979	643	...	23,881	4,169	1	...	4,170	2,42,294	1,07,110	7,588	56,473	7,059	4,20,574

(d) Includes:—

	Rs.
Clerks in Deputy Commissioners' Offices ...	579
Pensions and Gratuities	778
Miscellaneous	244
Total ...	1,601

GENERAL TABLE No. V.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year* 1886-87

Class of Schools.[1]	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary [middle] stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary [middle] stage			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys—Departmental.—English.	26	4,699	408	..	408	1,761	...	1,761	1,064	...	1,064	536	2	538	923	5	928	4,692	7	4,699
Primary Schools																				
For Boys ... Departmental ...	543	28,940	...	...	...	932	...	932	7,945	3	7,948	6,152	19	6,171	13,749	140	13,889	28,778	162	28,940
For Boys ... Municipal ...	16	2,113	...	...	...	11	..	11	628	...	628	435	...	435	1,039	...	1,039	2,113	...	2,113
For Boys ... Aided	240	5,091	...	...	...	17	...	17	1,000	2	1,002	1,210	3	1,213	2,848	11	2,859	5,075	16	5,091
For Boys ... Unaided ...	98	1,178	...	...	...	9	...	9	117	1	118	202	1	203	846	2	848	1,174	4	1,178
Total ..	897	37,322	...	...	...	969	...	969	9,690	6	9,696	7,999	23	8,022	18,482	153	18,635	37,140	182	37,322
For Girls ... Departmental ...	28	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	148	...	128	128	...	569	569	...	845	845
For Girls ... Municipal ...	6	289	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	47	47	...	36	36	...	200	200	...	289	289
For Girls ... Aided	4	90	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	81	81	...	90	90
Total ...	38	1,224	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	199	199	...	166	166	...	850	850	...	1,224	1,224
Total Primary Schools ...	935	38,546	...	...	...	969	9	978	9,690	205	9,895	7,999	189	8,188	18,482	1,003	19,485	37,140	1,406	38,546
Grand Total ...	961	43,245	408	...	408	2,730	9	2,739	10,754	205	10,959	8,535	191	8,726	19,405	1,008	20,413	41,832	1,413	43,245

GENERAL TABLE No. VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year* 1886-87.

Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending Examinees.				No. of Examinees.					No. passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.			
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16-a.	16-b.	16-c.	16-d.
Schools of General Education.																		
Matriculation—Boys	2	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	23	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...
Schools of Special Instruction.																		
Training School Examination for Masters ... Upper.	1	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	32	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	17	5
Lower.					*61	...	...	...	61	†35	...	...	...	35	...	...	26	9
School of Art Examination‡ ...	3	...	...	3	54	...	...	...	54	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	6	1

* Includes 23 pupil-teachers attending Government schools of general education.
† Includes 5 pupil-teachers.
‡ Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art Examination for Certificates, Bombay.

S-121—16

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. VII.—*Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year* 1886-87.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.														Remarks.
	In institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In institutions maintained by			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	
	No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
School Education, General. — *Secondary Schools.*																															
For Boys—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	220	291	
Total	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	220	291	
Primary Schools.																															
For Boys	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,162	3,615	120	73,897	16	2,113	1,887	1,393	..	4,836	3,615	1,542	..	..	9,993	329	..	459	5,624	79,521	
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,298	681	...	3,979	6	289	272	186	..	897	681	271	..	..	1,849	144	..	...	1,041	5,020	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	73,460	4,296	120	77,876	22	2,402	2,159	1,579	..	5,733	4,296	1,813	...	...	11,842	473	...	459	6,665	84,541	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	...	...	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26,861	..	...	26,861	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	703	27,564	
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	585	...	...	585	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	...	...	1,601	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	743	...	...	743	...	...	...	...	1,601	
Total	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,213	...	...	29,213	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	1,328	...	...	2,031	..	...	...	703	29,916	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,744	4,296	120	1,07,160	22	2,402	2,159	1,579	...	6,436	4,296	3,141	...	...	13,873	693	...	459	7,588	1,14,748	

AKOLA,
2nd July 1887.

SHRIRAM B. JATAR,
Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No 2325-R, dated Hyderabad Residency, 9th September 1887.

Read—

The Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1886-87.

RESOLUTION.

The Resident has perused the Report on Public Instruction for 1886-87 with much satisfaction. It shows on the whole a steady extension of the facilities offered for education, conducted moreover with an increasing regard for the settled policy which the Government of India have adopted for guiding these measures, though there is still much to be done before the educational wants of the province are fully met The following table shows the leading features of the administration during the two past years:—

	1885-86.	1886-87
Number of schools	951 ...	988
Number of pupils	41,018 ...	43,661
Average attendance	28,938 ...	30,041*
Cost to Government per pupil ..	Rs. 2-12-1 ...	2-9-11

* These figures do not include the average attendance at 26 private institutions, which is not available for comparison.

2. There have thus been perceptible increases in the numbers of schools, pupils, and the average attendance during 1886-87, accompanied by a slight decrease in the cost to Government of each pupil. As the department moves further onwards, and local bodies, aided by private philanthropy or munificence, come forward to take a larger share of the burden which now rests upon Government, it may be anticipated that the charge per pupil on the public revenues will assimilate closer to the results obtained in the Central Provinces, where the cost is only Rs. 1-14 3 per head.

3. The figures in paragraphs 4 and 5 exhibiting the various classes of schools and the systems under which they are maintained are encouraging as showing a decided progress in the right direction Out of the 37 schools by which the total number has been increased, 18 are *aided* and five municipal schools. During 1885-86 there was an increase of 58 in the number of Government schools; the fact that this rate of progression has not been maintained may be regarded as the result of attempts made, in accordance with the wishes of Government, to stimulate the development of aided schools, which now number 214, and in which, as has been noted above, a satisfactory increase of 18 is noticeable. Municipal schools may be said to have sprung into existence during 1885-86. Five have since been added to their number, and the Resident has every hope that this improvement will be continuous. The purely private institutions appear to be dying out; and if this movement represents a gradual closing of schools conducted on a desultory and unscientific system and presided over by inexperienced teachers, accompanied, as the figures seem to show, by a more general resort to our method of education, whether in Government institutions or in those managed privately with State aid, the change is one which the Resident is not disposed to regret. There is no alteration in the number of secondary schools, though there is a slight increase in the total of pupils. The favourable progress both in the number of schools and pupils in primary schools classed as public institutions, which has been noticed in former reports, continues, and the past year closed with 935 schools and 38,530 pupils, against 894 schools and 35,839 in the year preceding. These figures are certainly satisfactory.

4. The following table shows the growth of municipal schools during the past three years:—

	Schools.	Pupils	Contributions Rs a. p.
1884-85 ...	1 ...	46 ...	1,742 0 1
1885-86 ...	17 ...	1,618 ...	7,944 12 5
1886-87 ...	22 ...	2,402 ...	16,729 3 11

It is clear from these figures that municipal bodies are awakening to their responsibilities in this important matter. The increased expenditure on schools

during 1886-87 was unaccompanied by any enhanced municipal revenue, and has thus raised the proportion of contribution to income from 5·3 to 7·3 per cent.

5. The Resident desires cordially to acknowledge the response made by Municipalities to the calls on their resources for the support of education. Rs. 10,700 does not, however, represent the limit of possible contributions, and he hopes to see an increase during the current year.

6. Of the six districts, Akola has the most schools, but it ranks below Ellichpur and Amraoti in the percentage of pupils to population of school-going age. The proportion of the whole province is 20·4.

7. The income of the department is steadily growing. The total for 1886-87 was Rs. 4,06,175-14-4, showing an advance of Rs. 26,000. The increase is noticeable in every heading except that of Town Fund. Provincial revenues gave Rs. 11,000, and the educational cess Rs. 6,000 more. Fees have risen steadily, without any enhancement of the scale payable, from Rs. 35,267-2-9 in 1885-86 to Rs. 41,169-9-6 in the present year. Public and individual contributions in cash materially increased. Excluding Rs. 2,872, the value of houses given by villages for new schools, which were mistakenly omitted in calculating the grants of previous years, the balance (Rs. 5,120) is much in excess of the amount subscribed during 1885-86. It would be satisfactory if a list were published as an appendix to the yearly report giving the names and donations of those whose public spirit and liberality induce them to assist the cause of education. The Resident has much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of Government the name of Mr. Sukkaram Balkrishna, a Brahman Sahukar of Rithpur, who has generously contributed Rs. 500 to build a Muhammadan school in his village. This benevolent action deserves special recognition. The total expenditure was Rs 4,02,782-3-9, against Rs 3,89,392-3-10, an excess of Rs. 13,390. Paragraph 12 of the Report shows under what headings, and with what objects, this expenditure was incurred Of the total increase, Rs. 11,000 were debited to provincial revenues. The decrease of Rs 6,000 under education cess is satisfactorily accounted for by savings in the building of primary school-houses due to economies in design and other causes. The balance in hand at the credit of the Education Cess Fund on the 31st March 1887 was Rs 1,82,848-2-1. The Director explains that it is intended to utilize this large sum by erecting new school-houses, and it is hoped that this matter will not be lost sight of.

8. The decrease in the amount of inspection work done by Deputy Inspectors is commented upon in paragraph 20, and various reasons for the falling-off are assigned. The frequent inspection of outlying schools is of greater importance than office-work at head quarters, but sufficient attention to both is not impossible, provided the Deputy Inspectors can take some of their office work about with them without much extra expense to Government. On the whole the departmental inspections are favourably remarked upon by District officers. Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners appear to have visited their schools often and shown a practical interest in education, excepting in two instances, which are noticed by the Commissioner, but the Resident observes with much regret that Tahsildars did not do what was required of them in this respect. The good effect of their visits to, and intimate connections with, the schools in their charges has been often dwelt upon with much emphasis, and the Resident must look to Deputy Commissioners to keep their Tahsildars up to this branch of their duty by reminders from time to time and, if necessary, by reporting the names of those who fail to show the necessary energy and activity in school matters.

9. The Akola and Khamgaon Municipalities are reported to have taken special measures in promoting education, but it is evident that sufficient interest has not as yet been taken by School Committees in the various districts in the work of inspection and examination, to judge by the number of visits paid. In paragraph 23 Mr. Jatar quotes certain remarks by Colonel Mackenzie, the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur, which point out the difficulty experienced in inducing these Committees to undertake their functions of supervision. Ellichpur, it may be noted,

heads the list in regard to the number of visits paid by its Committees, and had other Deputy Commissioners followed Colonel Mackenzie's example in stirring up the Committees to a correct sense of their position, the work would doubtless have been better done. The day will probably be some time in arriving when spontaneous interest or enthusiasm will be aroused in the School Committees of Berar, but meanwhile much may be accomplished by advice and encouragement on the part of District officers.

10. It may be mentioned here that the question of starting an industrial school in Berar is still under consideration. Of the two high schools, the numbers of that at Akola decreased slightly, but this is accounted for by the fact that three of the Anglo-Vernacular schools were allowed to extend their course up to the high school standard. The average attendance at both high schools shows an improvement. The results obtained at the Matriculation Examination were not so good as in 1885-86, 11 candidates only out of 23 passing, but the proportion is not unfavourable as judged by the results obtained elsewhere with such a severe test. The examinations of the lower classes in both high schools show an improvement, but the results of those held in the middle-class schools were not quite so good, the percentages for both years being 54·41 in 1886 87 and 57·60 in the year preceding. The Director explains, in paragraph 31, the manner in which the boarding houses attached to the high schools at Amraoti and Akola are managed, and the arrangements made for preserving discipline and order. The system in force was reported upon by the Director in consequence of enquiries made by the Government of India in their review of the Report for 1885-86. It is said to work satisfactorily.

11. The noticeable features in the statistics of Anglo-Vernacular schools are a steady increase in the boys who learn English and the number of passes in the secondary standard. The fees, which in 1882-83 were only Rs. 4,934-2-0, have progressed steadily year by year until they have now reached Rs. 10,055-1-3. It is certainly only a fair demand upon those who desire advanced education in English that they should pay for it. It is not desirable to flood the market with English-speaking youths of pauper families with no other means of livelihood than the hope of employment in public offices.

12. Turning to primary schools under public management, the Resident notices with special satisfaction that the past two years have witnessed a continued increase in the numbers of pupils and the average attendance at these institutions, but that there is still a large field to cover before the benefits of education can be extended to the masses of the population is shown by the fact that out of 1,391 towns and villages with a population of 500 and more, there are 716 which have no school of any sort. It is well nigh impossible that the State can cope adequately with this want unless its efforts are seconded by private enterprize. The Grant-in-Aid Rules are believed to be now sufficiently liberal, and every encouragement should be afforded by District officers to private individuals or public bodies who either come forward with pecuniary assistance or start schools, and are prepared, if assisted, to maintain them.

13. Paragraph 41 gives the results of examinations in primary schools under public management There is no appreciable change in the figures of the past two years. Some standards show slight variations, but the numbers of pupils examined and the percentage of passes are practically the same for both years The schemes of study in these schools have been revised and made more practical, but they had not been introduced at the close of the year. The teaching of English under certain conditions was sanctioned in three of the advanced primary schools, but much caution is needed in action of this sort. A mere smattering is of no service.

14. In their review of the Educational Report for 1885-86, the Government of India, in noticing the award of bonuses to deserving teachers, suggested an extension of this system whereby they would get either no salary or a small one, and depend on allowances regulated by the success of their teaching. The question was referred for a report, and the Director explained that such a system had already been introduced and was in practical working in connection with private schools, in

some of which the main income of the masters was derived from grants apportioned by results. The bonus rules have been extended to Government primary schools, where the teachers in small villages, who draw ordinarily Rs. 8 to 10 a month, as also the assistant masters in the larger primary schools, can earn bonuses, provided the results of the annual examination come up to a certain standard. It is observed that the total amount of bonuses granted during 1886-87 shows a falling-off, which is attributed to a more stringent application of the rules.

15. The question of indigenous schools is one of extreme importance, and has been prominently noticed in previous years. It cannot be said that much progress has been made during 1886-87. The amount of grants earned has decreased from Rs 6,341-12-3 to Rs 6,189-1-6, this may be accounted for by a falling-off in the number of schools examined by 34, notwithstanding an increase of 23 in the number of schools existing on the 31st March 1887, but the subject has not been as fully dealt with by the Director as was desirable, and he will now be called upon to submit a special report on this subject

16. It is not quite clear from the remarks in paragraph 47 whether the enhanced rates of fees for departmental primary schools, together with the amended grant-in-aid rules, supply all that is required at present in order to foster indigenous schools, or whether further modifications are considered necessary. The Resident will be prepared to consider any proposals the Director may have to offer on this point. It is desirable to watch the working of the grant-in-aid rules closely, so as to give them the elasticity needed to meet the growing inclinations of the people towards education.

17. The advance in physical education is a healthy sign which the Resident is much pleased to notice The Director reports that "the attractions of the play-ground and the gymnasium for Berar boys are increasing year by year."

18. There is an improvement in the working of the Training college for masters at Akola, which is on the whole satisfactory. It is hoped that the examination of pupil-teachers alluded to in paragraph 59 of the Report will be attended with more favourable results during the current year.

19 The slight progress in female education is maintained. In Government and Municipal schools the numbers have increased from 953 to 1,134, whilst to the latter must be added 199 girls who received instruction in boys' schools and 90 in aided girls' schools, making the grand total 1,423. Still more satisfactory are the increases of 20 and 26 per cent. in the average numbers on the monthly rolls and average daily attendance respectively. The fees collected are still very small, but have increased from Rs. 154-4-6 to Rs. 170-14-0. There are as yet only four aided schools teaching 90 girls, but in course of time, as the movement gains popularity, it may be hoped that private enterprise will relieve the Government to a greater extent of the task of providing for female education. There is a falling-off in the number of pupils passed by examination, but this is partly counterbalanced by a rise in the number of those passed in the higher standards as compared with the lower.

20 The table given in paragraph 69 shows a steady and substantial advance in the number of low-caste pupils reading in our schools, the figures having doubled in the last five years. The Director enumerates in paragraph 82 the measures which have been taken during 1886-87 to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission. Chief amongst these is the question of extending primary education, and the Resident has no doubt that this will continue to receive at the hands of the Director the attention it deserves. There are few departments in Berar better administered, or more carefully watched over, than this, which is presided over by Mr. Shriram B. Jatar.

(By order.)

DONALD ROBERTSON, MAJOR,

Secretary for Berar.